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## GERMANY CANNOT CONQUER RUSSIA, CRY BOLSHEVIKI

Attempt Will Only Hasten  
Own Revolution, They  
Declare

## PREPARE TO FIGHT

Troops Sent Out To De-  
fend Petrograd Against  
Invaders

## PSKOFF CAPTURED

Opposition Stiffens As Teu-  
tons Draw Closer To  
The Capital

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 26.—In consequence of the entry of the Germans into Pskoff, otherwise known as Pleskau, the Bolsheviks issued at midnight a call to the people to secure implements and dig trenches for the defence of the Capital. Great activity prevails.

The Bolshevik Government has issued a proclamation declaring that, despite its acceptance of the German terms of peace, "The Imperialist assassins continue their monstrous advance into the interior of Russia. The dazed millions of William and General Kaledin, together with the White Guards, are shooting the Soviets and reconstituting the power of the landlords and capitalists. If you workers, soldiers and peasants wish to retain power you must fight the hordes seeking to devour you."

**Troops Sent Out**  
When the news of the capture of Pskoff was received the Government constituted itself an Extraordinary General Staff and worked the whole night long organising the resistance. Eventually it despatched ten regiments with armored cars in the direction of Pskoff headed by members of the Government.

A telegram from Moscow states that 79,000 revolutionary troops have gone to protect the Pskoff-Bologoe Railway.

There are supplies and munitions worth 400,000,000 Roubles at Pskoff. The Bolsheviks announce that the Revolutionary population of all classes is mobilising for a vigorous defence of the Capital and long queues are lined up at the Arsenal awaiting arms and ammunition.

London, February 26.—(By wireless). A Russian official communique states that the Bolshevik leaders, Lenin and Trotsky, complaining of the continuance of hostilities, have inquired whether Germany intends to reply to Russia's expressed consent to sign the proposed conditions of peace and to the inquiry made by Krylenko whether an armistice does not automatically follow the acceptance of such conditions.

A Russian official communique states:  
The German Government has formally refused an armistice because it desires not peace but the strangling of the Revolution.  
**Revolution Must Be Defended**

An obstinate and pitiless resistance to the German hordes is thus the principal task of the Revolution. Our greatest strength is our wide territories. The occupation of Reval, Pskoff and even Petrograd, which is still very distant, will in no way decide the destiny of the Revolution. Should the threat to Petrograd increase, the Soviet Government will retire to Moscow, or elsewhere in Russia, but the chief task at present is to bar the roads to Petrograd with every obstacle.

We will prove to the Germans that they must disperse throughout Russia before they can crush the authority of the Soviets. They never have the forces and the more deeply they penetrate, the more surely they will bring on a Revolution in Germany.

A German official communique reports:  
Four days after crossing Moon Sound our troops, marching on Reval, captured the fortress after a battle.

Plugs were hung out in many towns of Livonia when we entered. Many inhabitants who had been arrested by the Russians have been liberated.

A violent battle formed a prelude to the capture of Pskoff.

General von Linsingen has stormed and carried Kolenkowitz and the

(Continued on Page 11)

## Starts Fund To Rebuild French Cities



Mrs. Cecile Sartoris, wife of Algeron Sartoris, grandson of General U. S. Grant, has been authorized by the French Government to advance the raising of funds to rebuild devastated French cities. Mme. Sartoris told of the suffering she had witnessed on her recent visit to the devastated villages and cities in France and of the great need of help from Americans in the work of reconstruction.

## PERSHING'S MEN GET THEIR FIRST GAS ATTACK

Active Fighting In Progress On  
American Line Near Toul  
And Mont Sec

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 27.—Reuter's correspondent at the American army in France reports that the Americans' first experience of a gas-attack occurred northwest of Toul yesterday.

Mutual artillery actions continue, the American guns shelling Mont Sec. Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters states that American troops engaged for the first time in a fight of their own seeking in the coup de main carried out by a mixed French and American detachment in the Valley of the Allette near Chevigny on the 23rd. The party numbered one hundred. There was a call for volunteers and practically every American in the Chemin-des-Dames sector responded. From these 26 men were selected. The raid was entirely successful. It lasted for 25 minutes and yielded 25 prisoners and a machine-gun.

## DISORDER BREAKS OUT IN THE COUNTY CLARE

Troops Are Summoned And  
Special Military Area  
Is Proclaimed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 26.—The Press Bureau issues the following communique:

An outbreak of lawlessness in County Clare rendered it necessary for the authorities on Sunday to send additional troops to assist the police. The County is declared a special military area under the Defence of the Realm Act.

The Press Bureau announces that at a meeting of the Irish Convention today the Chairman, Sir Horace Plunkett, reported the results of the visit of a delegation from the Convention to the Cabinet. After a discussion the Convention adjourned to Wednesday to consider Sir Horace Plunkett's report.

## Feng Is Non-Committal On Invitation To Mediate But Others Are Favorable

Chang Huai-Chi And Tsao Kun Deserting Militant  
Camp For Course Of Compromise

President Feng Kuo-chang yesterday replied to Mr. E. S. Little's invitation to appoint a representative to a peace conference. It was a characteristic reply. The gist of it was that he thanked Mr. Little for his invitation and appreciated his efforts. And then he added that the situation is different now from what it was in 1911. And there he stopped. Neither yes, nor no—which, as said before, is rather characteristic.

From other elements, however, there is active support for compromise. Li Shun, Tuchun of Kiangsu, has already telegraphed Feng urging him to accept Mr. Little's offer. So has Chen Kwan-yuan, Tuchun of Kiangsi.

A significant piece of news in this connection is that Chang Huai-chi, Tuchun of Shantung, who previously has been among the extreme militant Tuchuns, is now visiting Li Shun at Nanking. There can be only one interpretation to this, that Chang has lost his passion for conflict—now that conflict is near—and has decided to join the moderates. And further, that he has decided to join Li Shun, which is far more important.

**Tsao Kun Losing Lust For Battle**  
Another move in this direction is expected daily from Tsao Kun, Tuchun of Chihli, who is also veering toward peace. Tsao Kun, it will be remembered, started Southward a fortnight ago bent on general extermination of all things of the South. He got as close to the battle line as Hupeh and since then has seen the light of moderation. If he does come out for mediation—which means that he will join Li Shun and the others of the Yangtze group—it will not only make the Yangtze group the most powerful factor in the country but it will isolate the Peking group. For it will leave them little besides Chang Tso-lin and Ni Shih-chung, the latter of whom is for actual fighting purposes almost negligible, because he has little control over his troops.

Important as all these things may be, they are still regarded as largely academic until the question of the monarchy restoration is disposed of one way or another. Decision on that years with every day. He who could be behind the scenes on the conferences that have been going on in the North on that subject for the last two or three weeks might have a dramatic tale to unfold. Which way it will end cannot be foretold, but the odds are somewhat in favor of the monarchy.

If not monarchy, the next strongest possibility is Li Yuan-hung.

The movement to recall him is gathering momentum. In fact, it is safe to say that if Li were willing he could return to the Presidential Palace at once. Li still has that unique possession in Chinese public life, the trust of all elements and complete confidence in his personal integrity and disinterestedness. And it is felt that he alone is free enough from factional jealousies to maintain a semblance of order, provided—and this is a big provision—that he be given a premier with whom he can co-operate. But his friends say he is not willing to return to public life under any circumstances.

The smallest possibility is that Feng Kuo-chang will remain as President. His days are numbered—and their toll is not large.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

**Chang Tso-lin's Move**  
Peking, February 26.—General Chang Tso-lin, the Military Governor of Fengtien, who has shown his dissatisfaction with the attitude of the Government towards the South and who recently showed his contempt of the authority of Peking by commandeering a portion of the shipment of arms from Japan, has again caused the Central Government apprehension by suddenly despatching a brigade of troops to Lwanchow, in Chihli. Yesterday evening President Feng Kuo-chang called a special meeting of the Cabinet to discuss the matter and it was decided to ask General Chang Tso-lin to explain his action.

The armistice at the Hunan front proclaimed by President Feng Monday expires next Monday. General Tsao Kun and Chang Ching-yao were urged to complete negotiations with the Hunan rebels in a telegram from Feng Wednesday.

Mr. Kiang Yung, the Minister of Justice, has tendered his resignation following a dispute at a recent Cabinet meeting over the pardon of the monarchist, Chang Chung-fang.

Plans to oust Tuchun Ni Shih-chung of Anhui by General Lu Chien-chang, the late military adviser to General Li Shun, are rapidly being formulated. With the assistance of Tuchun Chen Kwan-yuan of Kiangsi and General Feng Yu-hsian of Wusueh, General Lu expects to overthrow the Pengu war lord during this opportune time and to succeed him himself. This is not regarded as difficult, as most of the subordinates of Ni have joined General Feng Yu-hsian.

## Foreign Ships Fired On With Consuls Aboard

Gunboats Going Up Yangtze  
To Reach Agreement Forced  
To Turn Back

CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE

Hankow, February 28.—The gunboats Woodcock and Kinsha with Consular officials on board have proceeded up river in an attempt to make arrangements with the Southerners for stopping the fuelling of boats. The Japanese gunboat Fushima, which was proceeding ahead, was heavily fuelling above Sinti and returned the fire.

The Woodcock and Kinsha remained at Sinti and sent a party to negotiate. The party was fired on and forced to return. They report that it is impossible to come to an understanding and that the river is hopelessly closed. The Japanese steamer Tahung has returned with sixteen bullet holes in her and one passenger seriously injured.

## O.S.K. To Start Ships On European Line

Will Leave Yokohama Once A  
Month For Marseilles Be-  
ginning In April

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Osaka, February 28.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha announces the inauguration of a regular European line with vessels which will leave Yokohama once a month for Marseilles beginning in April. Three big liners will be allotted to the service.

## Embassy Officials Leaving Petrograd

American And Japanese En-  
voys Start For Vladivostok;  
To Reach Harbin March 5

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, February 28.—The Chinese Eastern Railway office has received a telegram from Petrograd requesting it to prepare a train for the American and Japanese Ambassadors to take them to Vladivostok. They are expected to reach Harbin about March 5.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 26.—A telegram from Petrograd states that the American, Japanese, Chinese, Siamese and Brazilian diplomats have departed for the interior of Russia. They will probably go to Volodga, about 300 miles east of Petrograd, to await developments.

The British and French Embassies will remain in Petrograd till the last moment.

## Chen Pi-kwang Dead, Victim Of Assassin

Minister Of Navy, With Distin-  
guished Record In China;  
Killed In Canton

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, February 27 (Delayed).—Admiral Chen Pi-kwang, Minister of the Navy, was assassinated yesterday evening, death being instantaneous. The assassin escaped.

Hongkong, February 28.—Admiral Chen Pi-kwang, who was shot in Canton yesterday, died of his wounds.

## Ex-Premier Kerensky In Hiding



This photograph of ex-Premier Kerensky and his military adviser, General Dukhonin, was taken shortly before the Revolutionary leader fled Petrograd and went into hiding. General Dukhonin was later arrested by the Bolshevik Government, and while en route to a prison the train was surrounded by a mob of Bolshevik soldiers who demanded his epaulettes. General Dukhonin refused and was dragged from the train and stabbed to death. His body was later placed against a wall and stoned by the mob of infuriated soldiers.

## JAPAN WILL NOT SEND TROOPS INTO SIBERIA

Official Kokusai Agency Says  
Japan Won't Take Military  
Action Now

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokyo, February 27.—Despite persistent rumors on one side that Japan is mobilising and a wide and strong expression on the other hand in favor of immediate action by Japan to cope with the German menace to the Far East arising from the collapse of Russia, the Kokusai Agency learns authoritatively that Japan is not yet in a position to commence military activities in the very near future. The views of the Powers must be ascertained and the fullest understanding effected before deciding what action Japan should finally take.

Osaka, February 27.—The Russian situation continues the sole topic among industrial and commercial men here.

The general feeling is decidedly against the despatch of troops to Siberia, rumor of which always discourages the markets here. Such action, it is considered, would be merely chauvinistic and an unnecessary expense because it is believed that the Germans, however versatile, are not yet likely to stretch their arms to the Far East across Siberia. The possibility of enemy submarines and aircraft being shipped across the Siberian Railway to attack Japan is regarded as still more remote.

The Asahi clearly voices this sentiment. It deprecates careless action, advocates watchfulness concerning how the Russian situation settles down and analyses the objects for the despatch of Japanese troops as coming in three categories. First, because the Bolsheviks are regarded as German Agents; second, in order to prevent a German invasion of the Far East; and third, to protect Japanese residents there. The paper considers that as yet none of these are sufficiently critical to call for action. It points out that the Bolsheviks are clearly anti-German and concludes the Russians must not be antagonised. "We must always maintain friendly relations because they are our neighbors. Even if action becomes necessary, we must first consult our Allies and the Russians themselves. Japan must act unselfishly and honorably in order to leave no room for international soreness."

The view expressed by the Asahi is strongly supported by the leaders of the industry here who supplied munitions to Russia at an earlier stage of the war. While they are disappointed concerning the failure of Russia to defeat the enemy on the Eastern front, nevertheless they deeply sympathise with the misfortunes of the Russian people.

On the other hand the Mainichi strongly advocates immediate action.

## German Papers Boast Of Coming Offensive

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 29.—The German newspapers are publishing articles boasting of the coming offensive and declaring that the advance in Russia has not weakened the German forces on the Western front.

## GERMANY WILLING TO FREE BELGIUM UNDER CONDITION

What That Is Hertling  
Fails To Specify In  
Speech

## MORE MODERATE

Wants To Discuss Subject  
With Belgian Govern-  
ment Alone

## ANSWERS WILSON

Admits His Message Was  
"Small Step To A  
Rapprochement"

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 24.—The German Chancellor, Count Hertling, speaking in the Reichstag, referring to a recent speech made by Mr. Walter Runciman, said that if the latter meant that peace would be brought nearer if representatives of the belligerents met in conclave to discuss individual questions, he agreed, especially with regard to Belgium.

"As I have repeatedly said, we do not contemplate retaining Belgium but we must be safeguarded from the danger of a country with which we desire to live in peace and friendship after the war becoming an object of a jumping-off ground of enemy machinations. If therefore the proposal came from the opposite side, for instance, the Government at Havre, we should not be antagonistic, even though the preliminary discussion might not be binding."

Agrees With Wilson Principles

Count Hertling admitted that President Wilson's message was a small step towards a rapprochement. He agreed with the four principles enunciated by President Wilson as the basis for a discussion of a general peace, with the reservation that these principles must be universally recognised. This goal had not yet been reached.

When President Wilson said that he, the German Chancellor, was speaking to the tribunal of the world, he must decline this tribunal as prejudiced. Gladly as he would welcome and co-operate with an impartial court of arbitration, unfortunately there was no trace of similar sentiments on the part of the leading Entente Powers. Great Britain's war aims were still imperialistic. She wished to impose a world peace according to her good pleasure. Great Britain spoke of the right of peoples to self-determination but did not think of applying that principle to Ireland, Egypt or India.

"Peace in the East is now near and the world, especially neutrals, are asking if the gate has thus been opened to a general peace, but Great Britain, France and Italy still seem completely unwilling to listen to the voice of reason and humanity. Entente Pursuing Conquest

"The Entente, from the beginning, has pursued aims of conquest. It is fighting for the delivery of Alsace-Lorraine to France. I have nothing to add to what I formerly said: namely, that there is no Alsace-Lorraine question in an international sense."

"The world is longing for peace but the enemy Governments are again inflaming the passion for war. Other voices however are heard in England and it is hoped that they will multiply.

"The world stands before the final decision. Either our enemies will decide to conclude peace—they know on what conditions we are ready to begin the discussion—or they will continue the insanity by their criminal war of conquest. Our people will hold out further, but the blood of the fallen, the agonies of the mutilated and the distress and sufferings of the peoples will fall on the heads of those who insistently refuse to listen to the voice of reason and humanity."

Germany's War "Defensive"  
Count Hertling again stated that Germany is waging a defensive war.



He contended that the German operations in the East were reconcilable with that fact. Her sole aim was to secure the fruits of her peace with the Ukraine. Germany did not intend to establish herself, for example, in Estonia or Livonia. The chief point was to create organs of self-determination and self-administration in Courland and Lithuania. Germany's military action however has produced success far exceeding her original aim.

The guiding principle with regard to Rumania would be the imperative desire to convert into friends the States with which, on the basis of the success of the German arms, Germany now concludes peace.

The constitutional problem of Poland, in its narrower sense, was still in the stage of exhaustive discussions between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Poland. He hoped that the great unrest in Poland due to the treaty of peace signed with the Ukraine would disappear by compromise and a spirit of good will. In the settlement of the question of the frontier Germany was only demanding what was indispensable from a military point of view.

Referring to President Wilson's second principle, that peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, Count Hertling said that one might think that President Wilson was laboring under an illusion that antagonism existed in Germany between an autocratic Government and a mass of people without rights.

#### Makes Charge Against Britain

Count Hertling accused England of inventing the game of balance of power in order to oppose any European State which threatened to become too powerful.

He declared that Germany undertook the present operations in Russia in the name of humanity, confident that peace between Russia and Germany would soon be concluded. History had never confirmed in a more striking manner the dictum of Aristotle that "We must resolve on war for the sake of peace."

He described Germany's role at Bucharest as being not only to protect her own interests but to see that a compromise was arranged with regard to the divergent claims of her Allies. This may possibly arouse difficulties but all round goodwill will overcome them.

He accused England of a policy of annexations, saying that her Colonial war aims are directed to increasing and rounding off her enormous possessions, especially in Africa. He denied that he had ever harbored a thought of infringing the neutrality of Switzerland.

London, February 26.—The speech made by Mr. Walter Runciman, which is mentioned by Count Hertling, the German Chancellor, was made in the House of Commons on February 13, when Mr. Runciman said that the greatest contribution to peace would be an opportunity to

exchange views by representatives of belligerent opinion.

#### Views Of Allied Press

Rome, February 26.—The Italian press is unanimous in stating that Count Hertling's speech leaves the situation unchanged. The Allies must discard the illusion of the eventual separation of Austria-Hungary and Germany and firmly prepare to meet the offensive of the enemy army which will follow the Chancellor's pacifist gas.

Paris, February 26.—Le Temps states that Count Hertling's miserable maneuver to entrap Belgium will fail in face of the patriotism of the Belgians.

Le Journal des Debats states that it was probably in order to calm public opinion in Germany rather than bring the Allies to heel that Count Hertling spoke in comparatively measured terms.

#### British Shipping Hit By Labor Troubles

Production Lessened By Half In January, Says Member Of Parliament

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 26.—In the House of Commons today Mr. George Barnes, Labor M. P. for Glasgow, appealed to the men in the shipyards to put their backs into their work. He said that last month less than half the estimated number of ships were turned out and this month the position apparently had not improved. The matter was very serious because as regards shipbuilding America was falling us. "We must turn out a much larger number of ships if we are to get through the trouble of the next few months."

#### MONARCHISTS TRIUMPH IN SPANISH ELECTION

Republican And Socialist Weakening Causes Surprise; Bolshevik Anarchism Blamed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, February 26.—The Spanish elections, which have been conducted under a Liberal Government, have produced a great surprise. The Socialists and Republicans have almost disappeared, even the famous leader of the Republican party, Senor Derraux, being defeated. The Monarchist parties, comprising Liberals and Conservatives of various groups have secured some 300 seats. It is impossible yet to predict the effect upon the foreign policy of Spain. It is not unlikely that these elections are the first reflection of Bolshevik Anarchism, which has alarmed soberminded people in every country.

#### PLAGUE AT TSINANFU; FOUR CASES REPORTED

Native City Isolated From Foreign Quarter; Precautions Taken On Railroad

Pneumonic plague has reached Tsinanfu. The report of four cases definitely proved to be of that disease came last night by a Tsinanfu telegram. Upon the request of the foreign officials communications between the city and the commercial city have been cut. Would-be passengers for the Tsingtau-Tsinanfu Railway west of Changtien are refused admission to the trains as a precautionary measure to prevent the spreading of the plague along the railway line.

#### U.S. Army Officer German Propagandist

Private Papers Give Evidence Against Captain Sentenced To 25 Years

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 25.—The private papers of Capt. Henkes, who has been dismissed from the army and sentenced to twenty-five years' hard labor, were seized and revealed that he had been corresponding with Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, had contributed to German, Austrian Turkish funds and was an active pro-German propagandist.

#### TO MAINTAIN TRAFFIC ON CHINESE EASTERN ROAD

Gen. Horvath, Director, Has Conference In Peking With Russian Officials

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, February 25.—A conference held here, presided over by Prince Koudacheff, the Russian Minister, and attended by General Horvath, the Director-General of the Chinese Eastern Railway; M. Poutloff, the President of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, and other representatives of these institutions, decided on the basis of close collaboration with the Russian Legation with a view to maintaining normal working conditions on the Chinese-Eastern Railway.

A telegram from the Russian Consul at H. in Sinkiang, reports that an attempted Bolshevik rising at Verny, the capital of the province of Semiretchenok, in Russian Turkestan, was frustrated by the local Cossacks. The latter avail themselves of the opportunity to repeat their former declaration of their unswerving loyalty to the cause of the Allies.

#### British Bring Down 75 Enemy Planes In Three Weeks

Also Drop 68 On Italian Front With Loss Of Only Eight

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 26.—The Air Ministry announces that from February 1 to February 23 the Royal Flying Corps on the West front brought down seventy-five enemy machines and drove down thirty-nine, while our anti-aircraft guns brought down six. We lost twenty-eight machines.

Our bombing machines dropped sixty-five tons of bombs during the same period.

We brought down fifty-eight machines on the Italian front. Our losses totalled eight.

#### SPANISH SHIP TORPEDOED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bilbao, February 26.—The Spanish steamer Neguri (1,859 tons) bound from New York for Marseilles has been torpedoed. The crew have landed on Fero Island.

#### BULGARIA TO DEMAND RUMANIAN INDEMNITY

Billion Francs In Addition To Territory To Be Asked, Speech Indicates

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 26.—A message from Sofia states that the Bulgarian Minister of Finance in the Sobranje, requesting a War Credit of Fcs. 1,000,000,000, anticipated that the loan would not be borne by the people of Bulgaria.

This confirms the telegrams that Bulgaria is demanding from Rumania, in addition to the Dobruja and big economic concessions, a war indemnity of Fcs. 1,000,000,000 in gold.

The Vienna newspapers state that General Averescu, the Premier of Rumania, has conferred at length with Marshal von Mackensen, but the negotiations are making no progress owing to the stubbornness of the Rumanian Premier. The papers declare that the Central Powers will not be drawn into long negotiations.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Bulgarian representatives to the Peace Conference with Rumania have arrived. The Turkish delegation is expected at any moment.

Jassy, February 26.—General Averescu has returned from Bucharest. His meeting with the representatives of the Central Powers was interrupted on the first day, as Count Czernin and Baron von Kuhlmann were suddenly called to Brest-Litovsk.

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## FIGHTING AND LOOTING ALTERNATE IN SHENSI

Troops Swerve From One General To Another And Population Suffers Always

China Press Correspondence  
East Shensi, February 12.—When I wrote last time, the fighting between the warring parties was shifting between the north and northwestern cities around Talanfu, wherein the Tuchen's troops were gradually gaining the upper hand, as the ammunition for the Generals Keng-Chi and Kuchien began to be scarce.

Then these rebels with their numerous followers began to roam towards the northeastern part of the province, looting and robbing wherever they passed. By people who are supposed to know it was given out that their object was to fight the Shansi troops, who had entered the province, on the invitation of Chen Peh-seng, and occupied the cities of Han-ch'eng and Ho-yang, in order to get hold of their ammunition. To take revenge on them was no doubt another of Kuchien's objects, as these very troops were just those who stopped Kuchien's march into Shansi last summer and lastly drove him out of the province, having killed thousands of his followers.

Approaching Ho-yang, however, they found the Shansi troops to be well prepared for the attack, so they contented themselves by robbing wholesale those towns and villages they had occupied in the neighborhood of Ho-yang. Returning to the west again, they made a desperate attempt to take the wealthy city of Fuching and its garrison, but this proved fatal, as the General, Keng Chi, was killed in the attempt and had his head exhibited in the city gate for several days, and he and Kuchien lost in killed over 200 of their best and most courageous soldiers.

Then they halted for a few days in the neighborhood of Pu-cheng, while a clever attempt was made to induce the famous young colonel, Hu Lai-seng, who was on his way to fight them, to join their company. The attempt resulted in Hu Lai-seng's decision to revolt against Tuchen Chen, though perhaps with some higher aims than Kuchien and his followers. For the same reason he declined to join Kuchien and even gained over for himself Kuchien's best fighting force. This was a tremendous blow to the Tuchen, as he had just entrusted him with the command of the troops of the rebellious general, Keng Chi, which was the highest command apart from the Tuchen's. Upon this Hu Lai-seng went and occupied the city of San Yuan, north to Tsalanfu, the wealthiest city in the province. From there he demanded that Chen should yield his office to the Kuomintang, but Chen answered by sending another general there to fight him.

This fight took place on February 3 and resulted in a big defeat for Chen's troops, who lost 1,000 rifles, plenty of ammunition and over 500 men in killed only, while his troops were shattered. Six days later two other generals sent by Chen arrived at San Yuan and a new and hard fight began, which on the 10th of February culminated in a decisive defeat for Hu Lai-seng, who was driven out of the city, retiring towards the south. Such is the official news of today. It thus seems as if Tuchen Chen still would be able to hold on, in spite of his many enemies.

It goes without saying that the sufferings of the peace loving people, especially those who possess more than they consume for the day, wherever these armies and robber bands are moving, pass all description.

### Mail Notices

#### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza ... Mar. 1  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tshima M. Mar. 1  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Mar. 4  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 6  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. Mar. 8  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Mar. 12  
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—  
Per P.M. s.s. Boulder ..... Mar. 2

## \$3,500 RAISED BY BALL FOR PALESTINE FUND

Will Add To \$2,500 Already Sent From Shanghai To Found China Colony

In the neighborhood of \$3,500 was netted for the Palestine Restoration Fund and local charities by the fancy dress ball given at the Astor House Wednesday night by the Committee of the Ohell Moisha Synagogue.

The ball was one of the most successful affairs of its kind in several seasons and the big new ball room, elaborately and colorfully decorated with flags, lanterns and bunting, was crowded to its capacity by members and friends of the organization. During the evening Mr. Toledano announced that about \$2,500 had been secured for the funds, but at the conclusion it was found that this sum was exceeded by about \$1,000.

Handsome costumes were legion, of special note among them being those of the ladies who vended flags, flowers and sweets among the guests and dancers. Speaking at the request of the Committee, Mr. Toledano told of the work to which the money will be devoted, mentioning that \$2,500 have been already remitted from here, while one local gentleman is making a single donation which will possibly run as high as 750,000 francs.

"We thank you for coming here tonight and for making the soiree a very enjoyable one," Mr. Toledano said. "I am sure the young people—not only the actually young but those who pretend to be young—are already impatient and would prefer to go on with their dancing. As tonight's object is Charity, I too will be charitable and shall only detain you for five minutes."

"The Chairman and his fellow-workers assisted by a very able ladies' committee are to be congratulated on having reaped a net sum of over \$2,500.00 so far. Jews do not easily forget their duty to their various Motherlands and I believe it has been acknowledged by our friends that in Shanghai many a fund has been greatly supported by our efforts. But we must also from time to time keep in mind the pressing needs of our unfortunate co-religionists."

"There is on foot a grand scheme of succor to destitute Jews in Palestine, and although we have had offers of help from Christian brethren in Shanghai many a fund has been greatly supported by our efforts. But we must also from time to time keep in mind the pressing needs of our unfortunate co-religionists."

"In order to hearten the leaders in Europe, the gentleman in charge of the funds here has already remitted \$2,500, which represents 50 homes. Each home will house a Jewish family with its traditional large progeny, and each dwelling will have a useful plot of arable land. We have so far obtained subscriptions for about 40 homesteads, but don't be anxious, the man who is pushing the matter has bulldog tenacity, and he will get the full hundred."

"While on this subject, we might state that it is rumored that one individual Jew in Shanghai is presenting to Palestine sufferers, indistinctive of creed, a hospital, and possibly a laboratory and medical school. I do not know the details but I should not wonder if it eventually should run to three quarters of a million francs."

"I will only say a few words on Zionism. The betterment of the lot of the Jews is a question which Christianity is taking up, and if a Jewish home is established by Christendom for such Jews as are homeless or who do feel homeless from any cause whatsoever, we Jews of happy nationalities should give the scheme our support."

"Whether Palestine will merely become a center of learning and idealism or whether national enthusiasm and good-luck shall make it an industrious beehive to house millions are problems of the future. Meanwhile in these terrible days we must help one another and again we beg to thank you for your kindness."

## British Chief Of Staff Has His Power Curbed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, February 25.—In the House of Commons today Mr. J. I. McPherson, Parliamentary Secretary for War, announced that an Order in Council is being issued restoring to the Army Council and the Secretary of State for War the powers and duties transferred to the Chief of the General Staff by the Order in Council issued in January, 1916.  
[The decision to appoint a Permanent Military Representative at Versailles, necessitating the curbing of the powers of the Chief of the General Staff, is responsible for the foregoing order in Council.]

## Big War Credit From U.S. Is Expected By Peking

Huge Sum To Be Voted For Expenses Of China's Army, Is Report

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, Feb. 26.—Two matters are engaging attention here at the present time, beyond the almost perennial one of who is to be the next Prime Minister. They are: the reported signature of a contract for wireless stations between Admiral Liu, Minister of the Navy, and the Mitsui firm; and the reported forthcoming appropriation by the U.S. Congress of a large credit for China's war expenses. About the former it is extremely difficult to get any reliable information, just at the moment; and the information relative to the latter, though coming from one source only at present, is meager, but is extremely significant. As far as it is possible to learn, the Government has received several communications from Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister in Washington, relating to the matter, and these appear to imply that at an early date President Wilson will ask Congress for an appropriation of anything from thirty to fifty million gold dollars for a war credit to China. It is as yet uncertain whether the credit will ever be asked for, but if it is asked for there is no reason to suppose it will not be given, and in that case China will be able to play a very definite part in the war, and will be in a very much better position after the war.

The main point on which attention is fixed at present is the effect that the credit will have on the domestic political situation. The first effect is expected to be a great advance in the prestige of Tuan Chi-jui, who, as Chief of the War Participation Bureau, will practically have the control of the credit, so far as that control is not supervised by representatives of the lenders. This does not mean that the whole sum, or anything like the whole sum, will be placed directly into the Chinese Government's hands, for it to do as it likes with. In any case only a comparatively small proportion will be paid direct to China, the rest being credited in Europe for the actual needs of China's army when it gets there, the sum paid directly to her, or to her credit here, being used for the preliminary expenses here. It is also understood that precautions will be taken so that the money shall not be used for the prosecution of domestic strife, and in this connection the loan

may be of the utmost significance. If no loan is to be made to a China in the throes of civil dissension of a most acute kind, then China must settle her differences first, as effectively as she may, and present an united front.

Even so, however, the prospect of a credit on the scale indicated will place great influence in the hands of General Tuan. Neither the President nor any other body will be able to oppose his wishes, for beyond question it is he who has most unflinchingly pursued the policy of active war. From the beginning he has been keen to see China joining in the fight, and the credit in question would lift the desire of his heart from pious aspiration to probable realization. To a friend he some time ago said, "If we could send only a million troops to Europe, and if only half of them came back, we should have the nucleus of a real army, and then there would be no need for anybody else to be everlasting anxious about 'the peace of the Far East.' We could do our share towards its maintenance." There is reason to believe, however, that it is not simply the desire to form the nucleus of a real army that has animated General Tuan in his war policy. He sees that real participation in the war would not only enable China to become a strong Power in herself, but it would give her a real voice at the peace conference, when it comes, and give her a new status among the nations.

Besides the stipulations that would make it impossible for the war credit to be used in domestic utilities, a direct effect would be to remove the need for any illicit arms loans. With a very large sum publicly provided for the express purpose of active participation in the war, there would be no need of the arms loan, with all its possibly derogatory and harmful conditions. The actual equipment required by the troops would probably be supplied in Europe, during the period of intensive training absolutely necessary to all newcomers into the field. Thus, anything of the nature of an "entangling alliance" would be quite unnecessary, and certain fears that are now somewhat strong in the minds of a very large section of the Government's critics need no longer be entertained.

Again, however, it needs to be emphasized that the arranging of such credit as is now considered likely, even with all the limitations that might be, indeed ought to be imposed, would very materially strengthen General Tuan's hands. How materially, it is impossible to say, but he would be less than ever a negligible factor in Chinese affairs.

## WHEAT PRICE IN U.S. IS FIXED BY WILSON

1918 Supply At Chicago Must Be Sold At Gold \$2.20

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
The following telegrams received by wire from San Diego, Cal., dated February 24, have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the American Legation:

Washington.—The Department of Justice is preparing for the internment of Germans failing to register under the recent census.

The President by proclamation has fixed the price of 1918 wheat at \$2.20 at Chicago. The scale differentiates with other markets. General Pershing reports three killed, five severely wounded and eight slightly wounded in action.

The War Department published the names of 16 additional men saved

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tonight. To dispel constipation, stimulate digestion, clear the complexion, Pinkettes are perfection. Of all dealers, or, post free, 60 cents the phial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 36 Seaport Road, Shanghai.

from the Tuscánia, six of whom have not been previously reported.

American Front in France.—Vernon Booth, Chicago, Lafayette Corps, brought down a German aeroplane within the German lines.

Washington.—Available outward indications are that the next draft for France will sail in April and May.

Memphis.—Civilian instructor Guy H. Reagal, Chicago, and Cadets Robert Gray, Jr., Long Island, James H. Webb, Rome, Georgia, were killed

at Parkfield in a collision between aeroplanes.

San Francisco.—The Army has commandeered the white bean crop of California of approximately 30,000,000 pounds.

New York.—Mr. Daniels, speaking at a mass meeting, said the most bitter disappointment of the Prussians had been the shattering of the belief that propaganda would stampede American labor. He predicted that labor would adhere to patriotic ideals and find when the war was over their own fight had been won.

## THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

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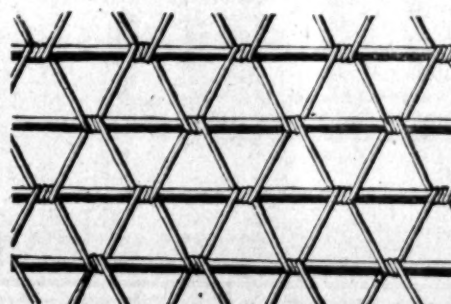
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Orders will be carefully and promptly attended to, under my personal supervision.

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W.D.S.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.



## ASKS Tls. 96,000 FOR NON-DELIVERY OF OPIUM

Chinese Merchant Sues E. D. Sassoon And Co. For Value Of Eight Chests

Damages of Tls. 96,000 for non-delivery of eight chests of opium are claimed against Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. in an action brought by Ma Sing-chee, proprietor of the Mee Sing Hong, in the British Supreme Court yesterday. Mr. J. G. Priestwood and Mr. Harold Browett appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Duncan McNeill for the defendants. The plaintiff's claim sets forth that the suit relates to eight chests of Patna opium on which duty was paid on October 19, 1915, and for which delivery orders were issued and signed by the defendants on that date. The lot originally consisted of nine chests but one of these was delivered on July 28, 1917. Delivery had been refused when application was made in June and was also refused on further application for the eight remaining chests on August 13 last.

Mr. Priestwood, in opening for the plaintiff, stated that his client was an opium merchant, whose home is situated at 652 Honan Road. He stated that Ma had purchased considerable quantities of opium on October 19, 1915, and that on that date there was a settling up between the parties and two chests of opium remained undelivered. Of the rest of the lot, he explained, delivery orders for five chests were held by one Hup Fong and by Yuen Dah. The purchase price was paid and the duty paid on the opium covered the old duty, leviable prior to 1911, and also the new duty applicable after that date. The plaintiff subsequently exchanged orders with the other two men, these orders being on another firm—David Sassoon and Co.—and had thus come into possession of the other delivery orders.

The case was adjourned after Mr. Priestwood had read correspondence between the parties and adduced some evidence in the case.

## JAPANESE OFFICERS INSPECT ARSENALS

Also Look Over Private Munition Works Recently Developed in Osaka

Osaka, February 28.—Field Marshal Viscount Kamaura, General Oseko and General Otani are here inspecting the Government Arsenal and private munition works, the growth of which is attracting the attention of the military authorities.

## Canadian Army's Vote Elects 8 Unionists

(Reuters Agency War Service) Ottawa, February 28.—The voting of Canadian soldiers in France, Canada and the United States adds eight members to the Unionist Party in Parliament. The result of the voting of Canadians in Great Britain has not yet been announced.

## OVERSEAS TRADE BUREAU DESCRIBED IN COMMONS

Will Provide Data For Better Organisation Of Britain's Foreign Commerce

(Reuters Agency War Service) London, February 28.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, introducing the estimates for the Department of Overseas Trade, Mr. A. H. Steel Maitland stated that, out of sixteen Imperial Trade Commissioners, thirteen have already been sanctioned and nine actually appointed. He emphasised the necessity for up-to-date information regarding the sale of goods and also for a careful analysis and record from different foreign countries of their whole method of banking, finance, transport and other great factors in their commercial system.

In future British Consuls would be expected to deal adequately with the trade of their districts, while it would be the duty of the Commercial Attaches to keep the Government informed of the general financial development and whole economic state of the country in which they are situated.

The Commercial Attaches were also to keep constant watch in order that any system of commercial penetration attempted by our rivals in the future should be clearly understood and knowledge of it be put at the disposal of the British trade community.

## POOCHI WAS SEAWORTHY, SAYS COMPANY ENGINEER

But Could Not Be Called First Class; Owing To Age, Inquiry Develops

The inquiry into the sinking of the China Merchants' steamer Poochi was continued yesterday when Mr. Gavin Wallace, Superintendent Engineer of the steamship company, and other witnesses gave testimony.

Mr. Wallace stated that though the ship was an old one, over thirty years in service, he considered her condition as safe and seaworthy at the time of her last overhauling, in February, 1917. Regarding the previous testimony as to the bad condition of the bulkhead abaft the machinery room, the witness said that one small hole had been found in it at time of overhauling and that this had been patched. He had seen nothing of the holes through which the third engineer testified one could stick a finger. Replying to questions by Capt. Myhre, Mr. Wallace stated that though in ordinary circumstances the bulkhead could stand the after compartment filled with water, under the existing conditions it could not, owing to the shock of the collision. In response to another query by Capt. Myhre, the witness said he did not believe a classifying society like Lloyd's or the Bureau Veritas could have given the ship a first class rating, considering the Poochi's age. He did not know how many passengers the ship would carry and during his time there had been no instructions issued by the Harbor Master.

Capt. Lunt, recalled, stated that

the chief officer, Mr. Hetherington, was on the Poochi for the first time during the fatal trip. The commander of the Poochi, who said he was not aboard on the last trip, testified that there were 176 passengers and 73 of the crew on board, 87 persons in all being saved.

The commander of the Hainfung told of the picking up of 89 living persons—41 passengers and 39 of the crew—and 27 corpses, following the collision. Only men, he said, were saved, no women or children being rescued.

The inquiry was adjourned to await the testimony of Mr. Scanlon, chief officer of the Hainfung, who is now in the hospital.

## VOTE OF CONDOLENCE PASSED BY COUNCIL

Hongkong Body Expresses Sympathy For Victims Of Race Course Disaster

(Reuters Pacific Service) Hongkong, February 28.—At a meeting of the Councils, the Governor, Sir Henry May, the whole Council upstanding, moved the following resolution:

"The Executive and Legislative Councils of Hongkong desire to record their heartfelt sympathy with the relatives and friends of all who perished or suffered injury in the catastrophe occasioned by the collapse and burning of mateds in Happy Valley on the 26th."

The Councils also adopted a resolution of sympathy and condolence with the widow and family of the late Sir Henry Blake.

The Governor, Sir Henry May, in a letter addressed to the Portuguese Consul says: "I have learned with deep regret that several members of your community lost their lives or suffered severe injuries in the disaster yesterday in Happy Valley."

The Colonial Secretary called at the Portuguese Consulate to express his sympathy. A very impressive deum was celebrated at the Catholic Cathedral before a very large congregation.

Much sympathy is being expressed here for the mother and brothers and sisters of Mr. J. L. M. Spencer-Rosario, who, with his wife, son and two sisters-in-law, perished in the Hongkong race course disaster on Tuesday. Mr. Rosario was manager of Connell Brothers' Hongkong office and though he was born and had lived most of his life in Hongkong, was well known here. He was only about 30 years of age.

His relatives in Shanghai are his mother, Mrs. F. X. Rosario, two sisters, his step-father, Mr. F. X. Rosario, and a stepbrother, Mr. William Spencer-Rosario of Anderson, Meyer. Another sister, Mrs. d'Oliviera, is the wife of the Postal Commissioner at Newchwang. One of his brothers is now at the front.

## BRITISH WAR BONDS ASSURED OF SUCCESS

Bonar Law Says National Issue Has Netted More Already Than 4½ Per Cent Loan

(Reuters Agency War Service) London, February 28.—In a speech at the Aldwych Club today Mr. A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that National War Bonds were an assured success. Without including the money given direct by bankers War Bonds have already raised more than the total new money secured by the 4½ per cent Loan. He appealed to the great financial institutions to convert their treasury bills into War Bonds.

He appealed to everyone to save and lend their savings to the State. We had a rugged path before us. If there was any danger it was at home, but he did not think there was any real danger. There was no ground for discouragement or faintheartedness. Germany could not break our lines. The conduct of Germany towards Russia shows that Germany is still determined to carry out her policy of conquest. This could only be prevented by beating her. All peace talk was froth. If it were possible to have an election in the United Kingdom at the present time on the plain issue of "Will we continue the war until we have secured the results for which we entered the war," the result would astonish us and our enemies.

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## ERRORS IN TEACHING RELIGION TO BOYS

London, Jan. 4.—Dr. David, headmaster of Rugby, at the Teachers' Christian Union Conference yesterday said that whatever faults and inadequacies are found in the religion of the men at the front, there is as much fault and as much inadequacy in the faith of the nation at home. Evidence showed that there has been at work in the minds of the soldiers something very like a repellent influence against religion. The unattractiveness of religion is perhaps often due to some reminiscence of early repression in its name. "God will be angry with you" was a most unfortunate way of putting things to children. The fear of God is a very

easy thing to teach to children. But could children bear it? Ought they to be expected to bear it?

Instalments of the truth are presented to children before their minds are ready to receive them. Mental growth is by stages. From three to seven is the age of imagination when the child lives in a world of his own; from seven to eleven is the age of self-assertion and activity—a troublesome age. From eleven to fourteen is the age of loyalty, co-operation, friendship, hooliganism, games, and of membership. There must be presented a conception of religion that would fit with life as seen by the child at the time. "If you ask a public-school boy to refrain from unclean talk because it will hurt his parents he probably will not listen. The argument that will not fail with him is that such talk might hurt his fellows and friends and, though it does not hurt him, might reinforce in someone else the strongest temptation to which man is liable. It is pushing the other fellow over the cliff or handing him poison, and the boy will not do that to his worst enemy."

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## Passengers Departed

Per C.M. a.s. Feiching from Hongkong:—Mr. De Boer.  
Per L.C. a.s. Tuckwo from Hankow:—Messrs. P. Garretson and A. B. Callia. From Kiukiang:—Rev. and Mrs. E. M. Hayes and infant. From Nanking:—Mr. R. J. Stephant.

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## Lancastrians Meet And Elect Officers For 1918

Incumbent Officers Chosen To Succeed Themselves; Members Agree To Monthly Meetings

The seventeenth annual general meeting of the Association of Lancastrians in China was held last night in the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1 Yuenmingyuen Road, at which officers and committee-men for the ensuing year elected. Mr. W. N. C. Allen was re-elected president by a unanimous vote, while Mr. S. Hammond succeeded himself as vice president; Mr. H. H. Priestley was chosen to continue his duties as treasurer, while Mr. P. Campbell was re-elected secretary. The Messrs. W. Dutton, G. F. Forshaw, W. Pilcher, T. Webster, W. Shaw and H. Chestham were appointed Committeemen for 1918.

Following the election of officers, it was suggested by the chairman, Mr. Allen, that monthly meetings of the association be held. This became a motion and was approved, a meeting place to be designated later.

In opening the meeting Mr. Allen touched upon the attitude of members towards social functions, and stated that much good had been derived from a dinner recently held, at which funds for war relief purposes had been secured. His address in full follows: "Gentlemen.—We, your President and Committee, come before you this evening to give account of our stewardship for the past year. As you will have seen from our Hon. Secretary's Report, and the accounts, there is not very much to chronicle, but what little there is, I think you will agree with me, is to the good. The three beds we founded at Manchester for orphan children of Lancastrian soldiers and sailors have been kept up, and out of our funds, during Red Cross week, we were able to donate \$500 to the British Red Cross Society and order of St. John of Jerusalem.

"During December some forty-six members met at a 'get together' dinner. Invitations went out to all our members, and the reasons given for non-attendance I will refer to later. As one result of that dinner we were able to hand \$300 to St. Dunstan's Home for blinded soldiers and sailors. Another result was the founding of a Lancastrian center to work for the British Women's Work Association, and as our womenfolk were already interested in such centers, your help took the form of subscriptions to enable work to be done outside. I desire to thank those members who are assisting in collecting subscriptions for the success we have attained. In the two and a half months our center has been in existence we have sent in 708 made up articles, these

There are many great and glori-

ous pages in the annals of our motherland and of her children beyond the seas, but none so great, none so glorious, as those being written by our men and women of today. We are situated far from the scenes of this titanic struggle, yet there is work for us to do, a duty that we only can perform. It is no mere figure of speech to say we are also in the trenches, for we stand in the front line trenches of our far flung commerce, and it is our duty to hold the ground won, and from our observation posts to watch trade developments and to send to our people every scrap of information we can gather so that they may have the knowledge enabling them, with as little delay as possible, to find work for every one on that happy day 'When the Boys come home.' That is a duty which should command all our energies and while much may be done by individual effort, more can be done by combination, and it is for this reason that I earnestly commend to your incoming officers and committee the scheme on foot to find some central meeting place where our members can come together at short intervals and discuss trade problems as they arise.

"This is no time for an Association such as this to be kept together by merely sentimental ties. Intimately connected as we are with Lancashire and Lancashire trade, it is not only right and fitting, but our bounden duty, to make our voices heard and our combined influence felt, when questions arise affecting her interests. There is one further matter it gives me great pleasure to mention. A resident of Shanghai, but not a member of this association, recently sent in to our Hon. Treasurer \$75 and expressed the wish that it should be expended for the benefit of Lancastrian children. The money has been remitted to Manchester, where it is most needed, and in thanking our friend for his generosity I can assure him that it will be well and wisely used in conformity with his wishes. I beg now to move the adoption of the Report and Accounts for the year 1917, as submitted to you, and if there are any questions members desire to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability."

"It is, I am sure, a source of pleasure and gratification to every one of you to have Sir Everard Fraser's name heading our roll as the Association's first honorary life member. 'Now as to the reasons given for not attending the dinner. These showed two lines of thought, the first being—'don't spend money on a dinner, give it to a war fund,' and to that, what the dinner enabled us to do is sufficient answer. The second line of thought ran something like this. 'It is not seemly to hold social functions in such times as these, wait until the war is over.' Gentlemen, we are out to win this war, and we are not doing our share towards it by sitting at home in the desolation of loneliness, or walking the streets in sackcloth and ashes. Rather should we tread our several ways with proudly uplifted heads, and with a glow of thankfulness at our hearts, that it has pleased Almighty God to conserve to our race its old time attributes of bulldog courage, tenacity and endurance, bringing our women out from their sheltered lives to take the places of the men, and sending the flower of our youth and the prime of our manhood to undreamt of hardships, to hideous sufferings, to wounds, to mutilations, to death, and this, not from any hope of earthly gain, not for the aggrandisement of our nation, but to kill once and for all the devil begotten creed that might is right, and to assure to ourselves and to those who come after us, the right to live and die free men."

**SWEDES ON ALAND ISLANDS**  
(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Uleaborg, February 27.—A Swedish force occupied the Aland Islands on the 24th.

**BRITISH NAVAL AIR RAIDS**  
(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, February 26.—The Admiralty reports that on Monday night our aircraft dropped many tons of bombs on Ostend aerodrome and Bruges Docks with good results. Two further raids were made today on Engel Dump and Abeele aerodrome. All our machines returned.

## GERMAN RAIDS FUTILE AGAINST BRITISH LINE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, February 26.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported at noon:

There has been a raid on one of our saps southward of the Arras-Cambrai Road.

General Haig reported later: There have been hostile artillery bombardments at Flesquieres and Ypres.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

We repulsed raids northwestward of St. Quentin, at Bullecourt and eastward of Vermelles.

There have been reciprocal artillery actions northeastward and eastward of Ypres.

Our night-flying machines dropped over 1,200 bombs, chiefly on the aerodromes at Ghent and Tournai used by the enemy night-flying machines and also on the aerodrome at Courtrai. We bombed the enemy billets at Douai and dropped 350 bombs on the billets at St. Quentin. All our machines returned.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

We drove off raiders near St. Quentin and Passchendaele.

We took a few prisoners on the Northern front.

The enemy artillery was active at Cambrai, in the Valley of the Scarpe, at Armentieres and Ypres.

Despite the weather our aeroplanes carried out reconnaissances and bombed various billets. Two of our machines are missing.

Our night-flying machines dropped over 200 bombs on the aerodromes at Courtrai and the billets at St. Quentin. All the machines returned.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring yesterday, says:

As the season advances and the shadow of the expected German offensive looms larger, it is comforting to know that the French are ready in every sector of their long line to meet the blow whenever it falls.

Behind the French front, as behind the British, the winter has been a time of silent methodical preparation. Unnumbered miles of trenches have been dug, roads and communications have been improved, fresh and monstrous growths of wire have sprung up on every road and field through which a German advance can conceivably be made, and artillery and munitions are ready in quantities such as the

German have never before encountered.

But the super-strong defence is the unconquerable spirit of the French army. They are ready as they have always been and are better prepared than ever before.

Paris, February 26.—The official communique issued this evening reports:

There has been marked reciprocal artillery activity north of Chemin-des-Dames and on both banks of the Meuse, especially at Hill 304, Mort-homme, Beaumont and Chambrette.

## 'It Pays To Advertise'

"It Pays To Advertise" proved fully as telling and cleverly expounded a maxim to a packed second night house at the Lyceum last evening as it did on its first night's presentation by the Frawley Company. It was laughter from curtain to curtain again. Mr. Mortimer, Mr. Denniston, Mr. Forbes and Miss Keeley received their due meed in hearty applause and the supporting cast was excellent.

Tonight will see the first presentation of Willard Mack's Broadway success "Kick In," which kept New York theater-goers interested for two straight seasons.



Ah! That Certainly Feels Good

HERE'S a luxury within the reach of everyone—a hairbath in the whipped-cream-like lather that LUX makes in hot water. Your hair takes on a soft, luminous silken quality that makes it a crown of beauty indeed. The scalp is stimulated, your head refreshed.

LUX makes the water soft. These wee satin-smooth flakes of the purest essence of soap dissolve absolutely in hot water so that not the tiniest particle of soap can remain to clog the pores. Try it to-night.

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Mack

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WEATHER

Cloudy weather. Strong monsoon  
along the whole coast.

BIRTH

SMITH: On February 22, at Han-  
kow, to Mr. and Mrs. Donald L.  
Smith, a daughter.

16954.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 1, 1918

Pan-German Policy Of Rule  
Or Ruin

THE aggressive annexationists  
who compose the Pan-German  
and Fatherland parties seem to re-  
cognize that Germany is inevitably  
beaten unless she can gain a de-  
cisive victory before the full weight  
of America can be thrown into the  
scale. They have risen in their  
might against the Reichstag major-  
ity, which favors a "peace by  
understanding," and have forced the  
Kaiser to bow to their will by  
committing him to an extreme an-  
nexationist policy. This new turn  
of events in Germany became ap-  
parent when the Crown Council  
met as a result of the failure to  
effect a separate peace with Russia,  
and all signs now point, as the  
Berlin Socialist Vorwärts sadly  
tells us, to a "military dictator-  
ship." It continues:

"These conferences are being held  
to decide whether much shall be  
suggested in veiled form or less in  
open form. Everything now in-  
dicates a military dictatorship."

How good a prophet Vorwärts  
proved can be seen from the resolu-  
tions passed by the Crown Council  
—dominated by the Crown Prince,  
Hindenburg, and Ludendorff. They  
ran, as summarized by the Associ-  
ated Press:

"First, unrelenting insistence  
upon the dismemberment of Russia,  
including large and immediate an-  
nexation, leaving what remains of  
Russia powerless to resist future  
German aggression and annexation."

"Secondly, the determination to  
cease the pretense of treating Aus-  
tria as an equal, with the object  
of giving Germany the lion's share  
of the territorial advantages ac-  
cruing from Russia's collapse."

"Thirdly, making an early peace  
with the Ukraine for the purpose of  
attaching that province to Ger-  
many, establishing a powerful  
buffer between Austria and Russia,  
weakening Russia, and preventing  
the possibility of Austria's ex-  
pansion in that direction."

"Fourthly, preparation of a great  
offensive on the West front, aiming  
at both Calais and Paris and forc-  
ing the Entente to accept a Ger-  
man peace."

Of these decisions the Berliner  
Tagblatt remarks:

"Even now it is a question  
whether those who are ready for  
peace will overthrow the wall  
erected and continually strengthen-  
ed by chauvinists. Meanwhile,  
nothing can be contributed to shake  
the wall of arms as this new public  
diplomacy."

The Kolnische Zeitung, however,  
thoroughly approves, and would  
like an offensive against Russia as  
well:

"The Central Powers now find  
themselves in a most enviable mil-  
itary and economic position. They,  
therefore, propose to give Russia  
neither time nor opportunity for  
further deceit. If a satisfactory  
arrangement is not made promptly  
we shall break off the pourparlers  
and throw responsibility for what  
follows entirely upon the Rus-  
sians."

The despatches tell us that if the  
resignations of Count von Hertling  
as Chancellor and Dr. von Kuhl-  
mann as Foreign Secretary are  
secured, the triumph of Grand-Ad-  
miral von Tirpitz and the Vaterland

party will be complete. What their  
aims are can be seen from the  
Grand-Admiral's statement to the  
Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung,  
which runs:

"Germany's future is tied up  
with the coast of Flanders and the  
port of Antwerp. We have arrived  
at the most critical period of the  
war. England and America have  
begun a general peace offensive. If  
we would conserve our world-posi-  
tion we must not take a renuncia-  
tory peace because England now is  
ready to demand it. At this critical  
moment we place all our hope in  
Hindenburg and Ludendorff."

Some of the Allied editors wel-  
come the advent of the jingoes to  
power, as they see in it a sign of  
the beginning of the end. They  
argue that Germany, knowing that  
peace is now impossible except  
upon our terms, is willing to trust  
the Pan-Germans in the hope that  
they can snatch a victory as a  
gambler's desperate last throw, and  
that in the event of their failure  
the war may blow up before the  
summer as the result of a huge  
political eruption within the Ger-  
man Empire. Certainly recent ut-  
terances of even that old fire-eater,  
von Tirpitz, lend color to this  
reasoning. The Hamburger Nach-  
richten thus reports a speech of  
his at Essen:

"Not only has England taken our  
colonies and Mesopotamia. . . .  
She has today abolished German  
competition in almost all parts of  
the earth and tarnished and trod-  
den down the prestige and honor  
of Germany by an unprecedented  
system of calumny and lies. In the  
whole transatlantic world we are  
considered conquered and done for."

Imagine if we simultane-  
ously had to bear the burden of  
taxation which must fall on every  
German, even the poor—for the  
greatest exaction from property  
would not be sufficient even re-  
motely to meet it—and if, further,  
in spite of the fallen value of Ger-  
man money, we should have to buy  
from abroad the most necessary  
raw material and food supplies, can  
any one in his heart of hearts real-  
ly believe that under these cir-  
cumstances—without an increase of  
power, without an indemnity, with-  
out securities—we could avoid  
Germany's ruin?"

Here we have von Tirpitz in  
pessimistic mood when he sees  
what is likely to happen to the  
Fatherland if defeated. But he  
and his Pan-German friends are  
determined to secure a victory by  
hook or by crook, and Germany's  
prospects in this event he views  
through the rosier of spectacles.  
The Berliner Tageblatt reports one  
of his speeches full of cheery  
optimism, "support the Pan-Ger-  
mans" and "all will be well":

"It will be decisive for the war's  
issue and Germany's future whether  
we or the English become  
Belgium's protecting Power. There  
lie our military security and our  
economic compensation, which alone  
can protect us from stunting our  
70,000,000 population after the  
war's great sacrifices. We will  
allow the Flemings and the Wal-  
loons their own manner of life,  
they can flourish economically  
again in connection with us, but we  
need military power there for the  
protection of our economic interests."

"Germany fights for the European  
continent, whence it follows that  
Austria-Hungary, for the sake of  
her most essential interests, fights  
with us against England for our  
vital necessities, even as we have  
an interest in Austria-Hungary's  
being a strong Mediterranean  
Power and the leading protecting  
Power of the mouths of the Danube.  
Can we, therefore, compel England  
to recognize our position as pro-  
tecting Power of Belgium? Cer-  
tainly only we must stand firm  
politically. The Army—and the  
Navy with its submarines—will  
effect it. We can not fix a date,  
but success will come at the right  
time—only we must hold out longer  
than the enemy."

Meanwhile, as the war progresses  
the relations between the Magyars  
and their German-speaking partners  
in Austria become more and more  
strained. The Ausgleich—the agree-  
ment under which Hungary and  
Austria conduct their army, diplo-  
matic, and other services in com-  
mon—passed by a majority of only  
twenty-three in the Austrian parlia-  
ment, while what the Hungarians  
think can be seen from this gentle  
editorial in the Budapest As Est:

"Our arch-foe, Old Austria, has  
now begun open and systematic  
warfare against us. In the air of  
Vienna, filled with the stench of  
birds, imprecations and calumnies.  
Every Czech vagabond, every Aus-  
trian ass, abuses Hungary. Now  
some Austrian owl has discovered  
that very few Hungarian soldiers  
have fallen in the war, but that  
very many have been taken prison-  
ers. If this were so, we could re-  
joice for the healthy and honorable  
Magyar blood is much more neces-  
sary for the world than Austrian,  
but the Hungarian losses have been  
disproportionately great, not only  
through the treachery of the  
Czechs, but also thanks to Austrian  
leadership. All this enforces the  
necessity of organizing an inde-  
pendent Hungarian army, led by  
Hungarian high officers, and not by  
our Austrian foes. Our people  
must be taught that we can no  
longer live in community with Aus-  
trian, which would only lead to our  
defeat and ruin."

## A Soldier's Message

With A Foreword By Mr.  
H. G. Wells

The letter that follows has just  
reached me from France. It is too  
good not to print and too character-  
istic for comment. The writer under-  
stands his powers when he asks me to  
translate him to the British public. I  
wish I could write with half his  
vigor. If I do not agree with all of  
it, at least I can admire it. I hand it  
on to the despatcher.

H. G. WELLS.

Dear Mr. Wells—Just a scrawl to  
wish you every happiness for the New  
Year. . . .

Now, sir, can you give folk at home,  
who seem to be mainly occupied in  
grousing about margarine queues or  
clamoring for speeches on "War  
Aims," the advice that an old boxing  
instructor used to give me and others  
in days gone by? He used to say, "Now,  
look here, Mr. Se-and-so, you're going  
into this 'ere competition, and towards  
the end of the bout you're going to  
feel — bad. Never mind that; put  
up with it. It's only for a time. Re-  
member that though you feel bad, he  
(the other man) most likely feels a  
— sight worse, and it's the last  
round as settles it." He would also  
assure us that it was no good ex-  
pecting to win fights unless we could  
take our share and "be — spiteful"  
with it. (Which judging from The  
Daily Mail account of a recent air raid  
on Mannheim we appear to be grow-  
ing.) It's all right to be good to one's  
opponent after you've licked him. Not  
before.

Tell them, sir, that we on the  
Western front know quite well that  
Frits—or, as he is sometimes quite  
affectionately called, "Jerry"—is prob-  
ably preparing for a colossal "smack"  
at us, but we are in no way dismayed.  
I do not pretend to be a fighting man,  
being but an M.T. driver who was  
over age before he enlisted, but I have  
during the past weeks spoken with  
many of the genuine articles, and  
instead of finding them to be in a state  
of nervous apprehension I find, au  
contraire, that they exhibit the most  
unholy joy at the prospect.

One cheery ruffian, a Canadian, put  
it thus: "Jerry is going to have a big  
do at us, you think? You're just  
goddam right, and when he does he is  
going to get the worst sort of goddam  
jolt in the back that he's had since the  
circus began. You get me, George?"  
And that is the tone of every fighting  
man's reply I have spoken to—  
Tommy, Jock, Taffy, Alphonse, and  
Hippolyte alike. It is only we poor,  
miserable non-combatants that whis-  
per with bated breath of the coming  
onslaught.

Remind them that while "they" who  
do in Blighty dwell "have freeways  
to sit at and comfortable beds to retire to  
after a few hours in a queue, or when  
the "All clear" signal has sounded,  
these men have no such comforts.  
The hours when Jerry is not hovering  
over them, as they say, "as full of  
bombs as a dog is full of fleas," are  
but a small proportion of the twenty-  
four that go to make a day. Do they  
worry? Not a scrap. "If he is of a  
mind to drop bombs," say they, "let  
him get on with it. We don't pay for  
them. They're Kaiser Bill's property,  
not ours. All we want is for Jerry to  
come over the top and give our guns  
and us a chance to get at him."

Bid them, sir, as you can and I with  
my faltering pen cannot, to be of good  
cheer and stout heart, as these men—  
God bless them—are and will remain—  
if those at home, workers or others,  
do the same. But remind them that  
there is nothing so infectious and  
spreading as the "doleful dumps," and  
that when the audience begins to show  
signs thereof the actors are apt to do  
the same.

And now, sir, trusting you will for-  
give me for asking you to translate a  
message I cannot express, and again  
wishing you every success and  
happiness for the coming year, I am,  
etc.

Boy Scouts Aid Loan

When another Liberty Loan issue  
is put out by the Government the  
Treasury Department will very like-  
ly rely heavily on the well-organized  
machinery of the Boy Scouts of  
America, says a New York Exchange.

It was the largest organization  
taking part in the first two issues.  
It has a present membership of  
284,442 boys properly registered in  
13,289 troops and has a leadership  
that can put this powerful army of  
organized boys in motion for any  
nation-wide purpose on an hour's  
notice.

The Boy Scouts of America secured  
\$102,084,100 bonds in 533,820  
applications in the Second Liberty  
Loan campaign. This was a real  
service to the Government, the same  
as their thousands of war gardens,  
their work for the Red Cross and  
their aid in the Y.M.C.A. canvass  
and in scores of other civic and wel-  
fare efforts.

Reports from smaller towns and  
isolated troops will still increase this  
amount somewhat, but as it stands  
it means that one dollar out of every  
46 and one application out of every  
18 was secured by the Boy Scouts.

If Your Eye Is On The Eternal

If your eye is on the eternal, your  
intellect will grow and your opinions  
and actions will have a beauty  
which no learning or combined ad-  
vantage of other men can rival.—  
Emerson.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE

III.—The Women Use the Vote

By Frederic J. Haskin

How have the women used the  
vote? Inasmuch as the woman vote  
may be within a few years as great  
a factor in national affairs as that of  
men, this question is exceedingly im-  
portant. Nor is it any longer a  
matter for theories as some legisla-  
tors seem to think. The twelve  
states where women have been given  
the vote furnish abundant evidence  
as to how they use it.

The election returns in those  
states, for example, furnish evidence  
enough to settle the question whether  
women exercise the right to  
vote. With the exception of the  
state of Illinois, the woman's vote is  
not counted separately, but it is  
possible to get an approximate esti-  
mate through other statistics. Con-  
sider the state of Arizona: In 1912,  
with a total population of 222,563,  
the male vote in this state was 23,-  
987. Women did not vote in Ariz-  
ona then. In 1916 they did. Then,  
with a total population of 255,544,  
both men and women, was 58,021. Al-  
lowing for the 14 per cent increase in  
the population, the male vote should  
have been 27,345, leaving a female  
vote of 30,676. Yet there are 169  
men to every 100 women in Arizona.

Again, take Idaho. In 1892, 16,-  
499 men voted in this state. At the  
next presidential election in 1896,  
when the population had increased  
72 per cent 29,000 men might have  
been expected to vote. As a matter  
of fact, the total number of voters,  
including both men and women, was  
57,000, so nearly 50 per cent of the  
vote in this year may be attributed  
to women, in a state which, accord-  
ing to the 1910 census has 25 per  
cent more men than women.

In Illinois it is not necessary to  
compare the figures of successive  
presidential elections. The exact  
figures for 1916 are known, because  
the women voted on different ballots,  
876,700 female votes being cast to  
1,316,007 male votes. In other  
words, the women cast 40 per cent  
of the votes in a state where they  
form about 48 per cent of the  
population.

From this it may be seen that  
this particular question no longer  
remains unanswered. These are the  
figures for only three states, but the  
evidence is similar in all the others  
—namely, that women exercise  
their right to vote when they have  
it.

The next question is: What effect  
does the woman vote have upon  
society, politics, and the women  
themselves?

When the amendment was before  
the House Committee on Woman  
suffrage recently enthusiastic tele-  
grams were received from the  
governors and state officials of all  
the equal-suffrage states, urging the  
passage of the measure. Governor  
Capper of Kansas wired: "Woman  
suffrage has been an unqualified suc-  
cess in Kansas. I hope Congress  
will pass the federal amendment  
and give the women of the nation  
the right to vote, a right which  
should never have been denied  
them." And the Governor of  
Wyoming sent this message: "After  
forty years' experience with woman  
suffrage Wyoming enthusiastically  
and unqualifiedly recommends the  
adoption by the nation of the federal  
amendment."

In every equal-suffrage state the  
women are organized under a state  
federation of women's clubs. This  
federation convenes once a year for  
the purpose of discussing all bills  
then pending before the legislature,  
deciding which measures it wishes  
to be put through and those which it  
wishes defeated. New bills are also  
drawn up. Then everything is  
turned over to a legislative com-  
mittee that is practically an unpaid  
lobby. This committee, composed  
of from ten to seventy members, re-  
mains at the state capital through-  
out the sessions of the legislature  
and carefully watches the progress  
of all bills introduced into that body.  
No bill endorsed by the federation is  
allowed to be quietly pigeon-holed—  
a practice conveniently resorted to in  
some states—and, on the other  
hand, at the first sign of an un-  
desirable bill the committee im-  
mediately sounds the alarm through-  
out the state, from whence presently  
telegram directed to the erring  
legislators.

Under this system, which is prac-  
tically the same in every equal-  
suffrage state, the women have pass-  
ed many "women's laws." There is  
Colorado, for instance. In this state  
since 1893, the women secured a  
state home for dependent children;  
a state industrial school for girls;  
a child labor law limiting the hours of  
labor of children; a minimum wage  
board to fix the wages of women and  
minors; a law raising the age of  
consent to eighteen; a law provid-  
ing for the inspection of all materni-  
ty and lying-in hospitals; a law  
establishing juvenile courts, detention  
homes and probation officers, and a  
law providing for the recall of offi-  
cials, with special reference to the  
judiciary.

In Arizona women have voted only  
since 1912, but they have managed

to make their influence felt. In  
1914, one woman became a state  
senator; two were representatives  
and seven were county school  
superintendents. The prohibition  
amendment was annexed to the  
state constitution largely by force of  
the women's vote; an eight-hour law  
for women has been enacted; red  
light abatement law; a law exempt-  
ing the property of widows up to  
two thousand dollars when their  
total property is worth less than  
\$5,000, an old age and mothers' pen-  
sions laws were carried by popular  
vote, but afterwards were declared  
unconstitutional.

Kansas also has had equal suffrage  
on all questions since 1912, but  
women were allowed to vote on  
municipal affairs for fifteen years  
before that. Some laws attributed  
to the voting power of Kansas  
women are: a law providing for free  
public libraries, reading rooms, rest  
rooms, parks and hospitals in each  
municipality; a mothers' pension  
law; a provision for boards of public  
welfare for the supervision of dance  
halls and amusement places, and an  
act making the owner of a place  
where liquor was sold responsible for  
any damage resulting therefrom.

Needless to say, the last law had not  
been in force very long before  
Kansas went dry.

The women of California have  
accomplished so much for their sex  
by the use of the ballot that many  
anti-suffragists have been converted  
to woman suffrage on the California  
evidence alone. There is, for in-  
stance the Woman's Court of San  
Francisco, established by the  
woman's vote against a vigorous  
male opposition. A certain judge in  
San Francisco had for years called  
down the indignation of women by  
demanding only a small bail from  
men charged with unspeakable  
crimes against children. The men  
always forfeited the bail, left the  
state for awhile, and when they re-  
turned found the matter carefully  
forgotten.

The women, armed with their right  
to the ballot, went to see this judge  
and requested him to raise the bail  
in these cases. He refused, and ex-  
plained that he had political friends  
who would back him up in his stand  
upon the question. The women then  
went forth and staged a campaign  
and inside of a month the judge was  
recalled by popular election.

Conditions were still bad in San  
Francisco, however. Women and  
children were tried in a police court  
which even the men acknowledged  
needed reforming, and so the wo-  
men began to work for a separate  
woman's court. On December 1,  
1916, this court was established, and  
was an instant success. Under its  
jurisdiction, fathers have been made  
to support their children; young  
children have been taken away from  
work and put in school, and employ-  
ment has been found for hundreds  
of women, many of whom have  
been taken from the night life of  
San Francisco and given profitable  
employment at which they have  
made good.

San Francisco is not the only town  
that has undergone a reform at the  
direction of the women's ballot.  
Many women's laws have passed the  
state legislature in California, the  
enactment of which has proved a  
benefit to the whole state.

It is plain, then, that women ex-  
ercise their right of franchise. It  
is also plain that they use their  
power very effectively in bettering  
the condition of their own sex and  
of children, and that in the Western  
states at least their participation has  
tended to improve the moral tone of  
state politics.

## Your Cross And My Cross

Your boy and my boy,  
And how they go today,  
From your home and my home  
To the trenches far away!

Brave lads and true lads,  
They never think of fear;  
Young men and strong men—  
We hold them all so dear;

And the one cross, the Red Cross,  
The cross for me and you,  
Will succor them in every land  
'neath the red and white and blue.

Your heart and my heart  
Throb as though to break,  
While your hands and my hands  
Garments of comfort make.

Your thoughts and my thoughts  
Follow them each day;  
To your God and my God  
For them we fondly pray;

And the one cross, the Red Cross,  
The cross for me and you,  
Will succor them in every land  
'neath the red and white and blue.

Your food and my food  
We now must guard and save,  
That your flag and my flag  
May ever proudly wave.

Your gold and my gold,  
Of it we freely give,  
That your son and my son  
In foreign climes may live;

And the one cross, the Red Cross,  
The cross for me and you,  
Will succor them in every land  
'neath the red and white and blue.

—[Emma Flinty Cox.

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Fresh stocks just arrived of:

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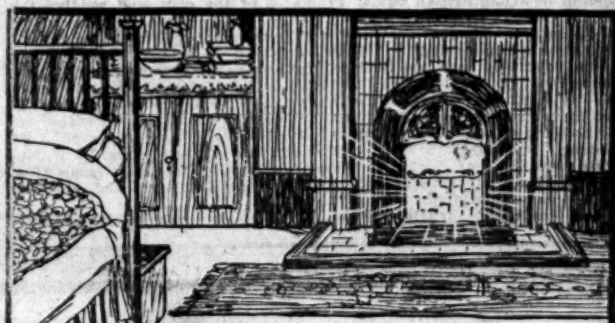
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## The Pulse And Temperature Of France

By Woods Hutchinson, M.D.

## PART I.

It is as hard to fix any single test and index of the health and resisting power of a nation at war as of an individual. The numbers of a nation may be counted, the weight of a man taken on the scales, but this gives mere bulk, not quality. Whether the bulk be fat or muscle, chest or "corporation," "bay window," remains to be seen.

One can measure the bulge or the

lifting power or the punch of the muscles of an athlete, or list the size and equipment of the army which a nation can call to its colors. But these are the mere cutting edge of the plowshare, how it will drive its conquering way through the long stern furrow of war or fever depends upon the heart and circulation and vital resources behind it.

A nation at war is like a man

fighting a fever, or more aptly, like one who has had the valves of his heart damaged, so that its muscle has to work much harder to pump the same amount of blood over the body. At first everything is excitement and upset and block, half the normal activities thrown out of gear. Collapse seems imminent, but gradually a sort of compromise is adjusted, some parts of the body learn to do with less blood, others to utilize more of it, "compensation," as we say in pompous technical terms, "is established" and a working balance reached which may be maintained for years and even decades.

Some cynic physician-philosopher has declared that the best way to reach a good old age is to acquire some chronic disease and then take good care of it.

Nations have even greater wider powers of "compensation" and adjustment than individuals because their vital organs and "parts" are interchangeable, and they never die. Moreover, paradoxical and even incredible as it may sound, there is ground for doubt whether war is as utterly abnormal a state for a nation as fever is for an individual. Certainly it is a process in which it has had an astonishing amount of experience, and which if it had not been well able to "carry on," at for long periods without vital damage, it would never have survived to the present day.

Indeed, though we speak most confidently and axiomatically of peace being the usual state and regular business of a State, while war is its occasional and exceptional addition and interlude, yet even this belief is not as firmly based as could be wished. For instance a careful study from this point of view of the last four hundred and fifty

years of European history from 1450 to 1900 by Dr. Frederic Adams Woods reveals the appalling fact that in the first century of that period war occupied 55% of the time and in the last century over 30%. In the whole 450 years there have been only two periods, one of ten and the other of seventeen years, of complete and universal peace all over the Continent.

So that while Europe has unquestionably made its greatest and most wonderful progress during the last century of comparative peace, it evidently takes a good deal of war to crush or "bleed white" a nation. No more vivid and wonderful demonstration of the rallying powers of a nation under the strains and horrors of war has ever been furnished than that of heroic France today. For three years she has been the chief bulwark of democracy and free civilization against the invading flood of a new scientific savagery and feudalism, and yet her head is up, her eyes are bright, her fire undimmed and indomitable.

The visitor to France today, instead of being struck by the evidences of change and exhaustion or decline of bustle and activity, is surprised to find so little surface change in her streets, her markets, and her great centers of traffic. If it were not for the strong tinge of horizon blue in the busy crowds, the pitiful prevalence of black in the costumes of the women, and the dim lighting of the streets at night, one would have to shake one's self and recall the historic facts to realize that you are really in the country which is desperately at war.

Part of this is due to the heroic endurance and lofty pride of the French nation, particularly of the women. But part to certain new and curious changes in the character of modern war, which even help to compensate somewhat for its abnormalities in other respects.

One of these is the strange fixity or "ossification" of the fighting line due to the trench system of warfare, so that railroad trains run right up to and into the zone of fire almost up to the third line trench every few miles, comparatively speaking, all along the front. This makes

"the war" quite accessible and convenient, so to speak, so that soldiers from all over the southern and eastern parts of France can reach their billets on the front within a day's ride or even a few hours from home, and can come back again on periods of leave or *permission* every three to six months.

This may look like a trivial thing in itself, but psychologically it helps greatly to reassure and to take off some of the worst edge of the dread and anxiety of wives and families. Instead of feeling as in former wars that their sons and husbands are going away hundreds of miles, almost under sentence of death, as it were, with no certainty even if they escape the worst of ever seeing them again until the war is over or they are sent back disabled for life, the families of the soldiers can at least buoy themselves up with the hope of seeing them back on *permission* safe and sound again within three months.

And as with all the deadliness and force engines of destruction of modern war not more than 10% or 15% of the combatants are either killed or wounded or disabled by disease within a year, this hope of safe return is fulfilled in the vast majority of cases a number of times before they are even sufficiently wounded to be invalided home. This much more frequent opportunity of visits home from dear ones in the trenches, while, alas, can do little to lighten the terrible blow when it does fall, does much to relieve the tension of agonised dread and brooding anxiety of year long or campaign long periods of absence in the much larger number of instances where no disaster occurs.

At all events, it does visibly and mercifully take off some of the agonised tension of grief and foreboding dread from the departure of a troop train, or of the farewell of a soldier to his family at the gates of a great railway station. He has come back before safe and well, why not again?

Incidentally, also, this constant and comparatively frequent interchange and communication between the front and the home town helps to keep the appearance of the streets, particularly of the larger towns and main railroad centers, so unexpectedly natural by taking off the sense of a scarcity of young men in the crowd. Indeed this, in addition to the fact that only a certain percentage of the troops are actually at or near the front, the remainder being held in reserve in training camps scattered all through the country, and regiments are constantly being transferred backward and forward from active to reserve duty, makes an almost constant flow and thronging of men in uniform through all but the smaller towns and country villages and even in a great many of them. So that there is much more going on in the way

of travel, trade, business and even amusement and a sort of a sort over all the central and eastern half of France than one would have supposed from conditions in previous wars.

## Sicawei Weather Report

27.—Overcast weather. Rain at the mouth of the Yangtze. Sleet at Shanghai in the evening. Northerly winds on the coast. The barometers have risen everywhere, but more considerably in the S.  
28.—Cloudy but rather fine weather. N.W. breezes. Barometer keeping steady above the average.

Thursday, February 22, 1918.

WEATHER		4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	767.59	770.57	
Bar. at Centg., inches.	29.32	29.35	
Variation mm for 24h.	18.57	19.78	
Variation mm for 24h.	18.56	19.48	
Wind—Direction	NEW	N	
Wind—Kilom per hour	17	34	
Wind—Miles	10.7	14.9	
Temperature—Cen	47°	47°	
Temperature—Fah	39.5	39.5	
Humidity co	30	17	
Nebulosity 5-10	10	10	
Rainfall mm	—	—	
Rainfall inches	—	—	

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Invisible Bifocals  
Sun Glasses in Various Shades  
W. T. Findley, M.D.  
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 28, 1918.  
Money and Bullion  
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate  
194 = Mex. \$4.35  
72.5 = Mex. \$133.17  
Mex. Dollars Market rate: 719  
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate  
Gold Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 275  
Silver Silver  
Copper Cash per toad 1835  
Overseas:  
Buying rate @ 4/34 = Tls. 4.75  
Selling @ 72.2 = Mex. \$6.58  
Peking Bar Tls. 30  
Hankow Bar Tls. 30

Latest London Quotations  
Bar Silver 42.45  
Bar Gold of Discount 5%  
Market rate of discount:  
3 m.s. 1%  
4 m.s. 1%  
6 m.s. 1%

Exchange on Shanghai, 40 d.s.  
Tls. 27.35  
Tls. N. Y. on London T.T. \$4.76  
Consols 100 = Tls. 10.15

Banking Closing Quotations  
London T.T. 4/34  
Demand 4/34  
Paris T.T. 5/16  
Demand 5/16  
New York T.T. 19/4  
Demand 19/4  
Hongkong T.T. 5/16  
Demand 5/16  
Tientsin T.T. 5/16  
Demand 5/16

Banks Buying Rates  
London 4 m.s. Cds. 4/34  
Demand 4/34  
Paris 4 m.s. Cds. 4/34  
Demand 4/34  
New York 4 m.s. Cds. 4/34  
Demand 4/34

Customs House Exchange Rates  
For February  
Tls. 4.31 @ 4/34  
1 = 551 = Francs 6.47  
1 = 100 = Marks 1.10  
1 = 100 = Gold 1.10  
1 = 100 = Yen 2.18  
1 = 100 = Rupees 2.56  
1 = 100 = Roubles 1.10  
1 = 100 = Mex. \$1.50

## Stock Exchange

Shanghai, February 28, 1918.  
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS  
Official  
Langkate Tls. 14.50  
New Engineering Tls. 18.00  
Unofficial  
Yangtze Insurance \$220.00  
Shanghai Docks Tls. 56.00

## Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, February 28, 1918.  
BUSINESS DONE  
New Engineering Works  
100 Tls. 18.00 cash  
R.M.C. 4% deb. 1107  
100 Tls. 91.50 cash

## China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling  
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269, or write to the Head  
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10 Canton Road,  
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water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

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Telephone No. 95  
The undersigned, as agents for  
the above company, are prepared to  
grant policies against Fire on  
Foreign and Native Risk at Current  
Rates.

## FRAZAR &amp; CO.

## London Rubber Market

London, Feb. 28.—Today's rubber  
prices were:  
Spot: 2s. 4d. Value.  
April to June: 2s. 5d. Value.  
Tendency of Market: Quieter.  
Previous quotations, London, Feb.  
25.  
Plantation First Latex Crepe.  
Spot: 2s. 4d. Paid.  
April to June: 2s. 5d. Paid.  
Tendency of Market: Quieter.  
London, February 21.  
Spot: 2s. 5d. Paid.  
April to June: 2s. 5d. Paid.  
Tendency of Market: Quieter  
after firmer.

## COTTON MARKET

London, Feb. 28.—Today's cotton  
prices were:  
Goodmiddling Americans: 23.95d.  
March: 23.56d.  
May: 23.13d.

## U. K. METAL MARKET

London, Feb. 28.—Today's metal  
prices were:  
Standard Copper G. M. B.  
T. o. b. Nominal 110 5 0  
American Electrolytic 99  
90% Copper f.o.b. 125 0 0  
Lead L. B. c.f. per ton Nominal  
Soft Lead "Spanish"  
f.o.b. nett 29 0 0  
Quicksilver, Second hand  
Ex Warehouse f.o.b. (1s.  
Extra in flask) (Nom.) 20 10 0  
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London  
or Liverpool (less  
1%) Nominal  
Standard Tin (Cash) 314 0 0  
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b. 52 0 0  
Galvanised Sheets 24  
Gauge f.o.b. 26 5 0  
Standard Tin (4 Months) 311 0 0

## COMMERCIAL CABLES

London, Feb. 28.—Today's rates,  
prices and deliveries were:  
Consols 2 1/2% for account 154 1/2  
Cheques on London at  
Paris T.T. on London at New  
York T.T. on London at G. \$4.76 1/2  
Bar Silver (Spot) 42.45  
Bank of England Rate of  
Discount 5%  
Market rate of Discount 5 1/2%  
Cotton: Egyptian Fully Good  
Fair Sakellaris 28.56d.  
Cotton: M. G. Fine Seinde  
and Bengal 17.77d.  
Cotton: Goodmiddling Ameri-  
cans 23.95d.  
Plantation Rubber  
March 2s. 4d. Paid.  
Hornbys 1 1/2 lb. Shirlings 25s. 6d.  
Calverts 10 lb. Shirlings 31s. 6d.  
Taylors 40s. Yarn 42d.  
Price of Common to Low Medium  
Tea fixed 11 pence to shilling.

## Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Re-  
turn of the Shanghai Tramway  
(Foreign Settlement) for the week  
ended February 27, 1918, with  
figures for the corresponding week  
last year:  
1918 1917  
Gross Receipts 22,158.31 29,313.64  
Loss by currency  
depreciation 7,211.48 6,867.89  
Effective Re-  
ceipts 14,946.83 22,445.75  
Percentage of loss  
by currency de-  
preciation 33.79 24.95  
Car Miles run 77,369 76,377  
Passengers car-  
ried 1,451,694 1,317,735

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Delightfully situated, facing  
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Selected Cellar, under Foreign  
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Central Heating, Electric  
Light, Modern Sanitary  
Arrangements.  
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Porters meet all Trains and  
Boats.  
THE MANAGEMENT

AUSTRIANS ORGANISING  
FOR DRIVE INTO ITALY

Important Movements Around  
Lake Garda Indicate It  
Will Be Center

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
London, February 26.—A corre-  
spondent at Italian Headquarters  
states that the Austrians have been  
actively organising their forces dur-  
ing the past two months, broaden-  
ing the roads and installing aerial  
cable transports, with unusually  
large cars, with a view to reinforce  
threatened points without the  
delay caused by climbing.  
There is also much movement in  
the direction of Lake Garda, suggest-  
ing that Lake Garda will bulk more  
largely than hitherto in any pro-  
spective offensive.  
The Austrian aircraft is extreme-  
ly active disseminating leaflets incit-  
ing the Italians to imitate the Rus-  
sians.

The following telegram, dated  
Rome, February 23, has been hand-  
ed to Reuters Agency by an  
authoritative Italian source:  
Italian prisoners, recently returned  
home from Austria following the ex-  
change of invalid prisoners, speak  
of terrible conditions and unheard  
of sufferings in concentration camps.  
Many deaths occur from inanition  
and much illness arises from lack  
of clothing and from infected food.  
They also tell stories of savage cruelties  
perpetrated in the early days of  
the invasion of the Italian provinces.  
The situation on the Italian front  
during the past week is practically  
without change. British patrols, for-  
ding the Piave, reached enemy out-  
posts. Enemy aircraft have begun  
again to bombard the undefended  
towns without any military object in  
view, whereas the Italian aviators  
respect the limitations imposed by  
rules of war and sentiments of  
humanity. The victims of aerial  
bombardments of Padua, Mestre,  
Verona and Venice belong to the  
civilian population: sisters of char-  
ity, invalids, old men, women and  
children. No military work or  
building was hit by enemy aviators.  
One Austrian aeroplane, returning  
from the bombardment of Padua,  
was brought down near Treviso.  
British aeroplanes brought down  
three enemy machines. The Gen-  
eral commanding the British avia-  
tion service on the Italian front  
presented Gabriele d'Annunzio with  
the military cross awarded him by  
King George for recent deeds of  
valor.

## JAPANESE APPOINTMENT

London, February 27.—Mr. Shirani,  
formerly Civil Administrator of  
Kwangtung, has been appointed  
President of the Government Iron-  
works at Yedamitsu.

Sailors' War  
Orphans' Fund

(Under the auspices of the Navy  
League and the British and Foreign  
Sailors' Society).  
Subscription List No. 98.  
Starters in Paper Hunt 440.00  
Ewo Textile Recreation Club 150.00  
Shanghai, February 18, 1918.  
S. Mason.  
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.  
c/o The North China Insurance  
Co., Ltd.

Robbers Get \$1,000  
In Armed Raid

Jewelry and clothing to the value  
of \$1,000 constituted the haul of a  
band of armed robbers in the Bubbling  
Well district last night.  
The robbery occurred at 6.40 p.m.  
when six men, all armed with re-  
volvers, entered a Chinese dwelling in  
Weihaiwei Road. The inmates were  
held up while the loot was accumu-  
lated. No shots were fired.

## Raven Trust Co., Ltd

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We have for sale in amounts of  
Tls. 100.00 or more Debentures  
paying interest at 7%.

HOUSE FOR SALE Phone 61  
ON ROUTE VALLON, containing  
dining and drawing rooms, large  
halls, 4 bedrooms with built-in  
closets and cupboards, 3 tiled  
bathrooms with latest modern  
fittings, large veranda and ser-  
vants' quarters, garden, tennis  
etc. Tls. 25,000.

OFFICES TO LET Phone 62  
One room at 15 Nanking Road.

LAND FOR SALE Phone 60  
ON ROUTE SAY ZOONG, 3 1/2  
mow suitable for foreign residence  
ON RUE LAFAYETTE, 10 mow  
suitable for foreign residence.

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Ros.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Takekushima m.	..	..	..	..	17.00	19.80
Japan ports .....	do	18.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Hankow, Shanghai, Amoy, Swatow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U. Kingdom via Sum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.00
do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki and Vladivostok ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei, Choofo & Piontsin	Trade & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Tungchow	9.00	9.00	..	..	..	12.00
Europe via Siberia .....	Penia	..	..	..	..	..	12.00
Japan ports .....	Penia	..	..	..	..	..	12.00
Hankow, Shanghai, Amoy, Swatow	Kobe maru	10.00	..	..	..	..	10.00
U. Kingdom via Sum	Felching	12.00	..	..	..	..	12.00
U. Kingdom via Sum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow, Shanghai, Amoy, Swatow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U. Kingdom via Sum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U. Kingdom via Sum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.  
 Capital ..... £1,200,000  
 Reserve Fund ..... 1,000,000  
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office:  
 55 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

**Joint of Directors:**  
 Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
 W. H. Neville Gochen, Esq.  
 The Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

**Bankers:**  
 The Bank of England.  
 The London City & Midland Bank Limited.  
 The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.  
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
 The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

**Agencies and Branches:**  
 Amritsar, Delhi, Fookow, Hongkong, Kanton, Kiang, Kowloon, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Szechow, Tientsin, Yokohama.  
 Branches: Amritsar, Delhi, Fookow, Hongkong, Kanton, Kiang, Kowloon, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Szechow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.  
 Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.  
 Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.  
 Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BRENNER, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00  
 Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

**Succursales et Agences:**  
 Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dindichey, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papote, Yokohama, Hankou, Phnom-Penh.

**Bankers:**  
 In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
 In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique  
 Societe Anonyme  
 Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 80,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.  
 London office: 2 Bishopsgate  
 Branches at: Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt) and Rotterdam

**President:**  
 JEAN JADOT  
 Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

**Bankers:**  
 London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
 Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.  
 Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.  
 Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.  
 Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.  
 New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.  
 Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETTS, Manager for China.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:  
 Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. 15,000,000  
 Silver ..... 15,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

**Court of Directors:**  
 Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.  
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.  
 Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.  
 P. C. Butcher, Esq.  
 A. H. Compton, Esq.  
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.  
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
 E. V. D. Parr, Esq.  
 W. L. Pattenden, Esq.  
 Chief Manager.  
 Hongkong-N. J. STARR.

**Branches and Agencies:**  
 Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Hongkong, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fookow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Hilo, Yokohama.

**London Bankers:**  
 London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 55,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 26,960,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,750,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

**Bankers:**  
 London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies: Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Changhai, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayowsk, Vladivostok, Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital ..... H\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital ..... H\$1,371,500

Reserve Fund ..... H\$120,000

Investment reserve fund ..... H\$20,000

Head Office: No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 16th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ..... \$60,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital: Chinese Government 10,000,000.00

Chinese Mercantile Community ..... 2,312,500.00

Reserve Fund ..... \$12,512,500.00

Reserve Fund ..... 1,892,564.83

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

**Branches and Agencies:**  
 Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG, Manager.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... France 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

**BANKERS:**  
 In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up ..... 36,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 22,100,000

**London Bankers:**  
 Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

**Branches and Agencies:**  
 Bombay, London, Shanghai, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Seattle, Changchun, Lyons, Singapore, Dalny, Mukden, Sydney, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tokyo, Hongkong, New York, Tsinan, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kailung, Peking, Rangoon, Kobe, S. Francisco.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital ..... \$300,000.00

Reserve Fund ..... 10,000,000

Deposits (June 30, 1917) ..... \$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000.00

Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,348,000.00

U.S. \$7,848,000.00

Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York

National City Bank Building.

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

**Branches:**  
 Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco, Bombay, London, Santo Domingo, Calcutta, Manila, Santiago de los Caballeros, Canton, Medellin, Cebu, Panama, Shanghai, Colon, Peking, Singapore, (Cristobal C.Z.), Tientsin, Hankow, San Pedro de Yokohama, Hongkong, Macoris.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:

Bahia, Petrograd, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Caracas, Venezuela, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Habana, San Paulo, Moscow, Russia, Valparaiso, Montevideo.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSITS on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

25 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

25 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

25 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

25 Szechuen Road.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd

Authorized Capital ..... £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500

Reserve Fund ..... 600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

**London Bankers:**  
 Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd. Branches & Agencies.

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

25 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

25 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

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H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

25 Szechuen Road.

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H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Mar 2	10	San Francisco	Konador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
13	10	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
17	10	Seattle etc.	Pushimi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
25	10	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
28	10	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
31	10	Seattle, etc.	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
			Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 1	100	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
2	5.30	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Takushima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
3	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7	10	Kobe	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
9	10	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kanama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
10	10	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Sakami maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	9.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
15	10	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

London etc.	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Liverpool etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 1	P.M.	Wenchow	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
1	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
1	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsao	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
2	4.00	Ningpo	Tai-shun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
3	5.00	Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B.S.S.
7	10	Takao via Peking & Keelung	Koboku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
7	10	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkian maru	Br.	B.S.S.
8	10	Hongkong	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	10	Hongkong	Canada maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 1	1.00	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B.S.S.
1	1.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
1	1.00	Tientsin and Dairen	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.B.
1	1.00	Tientsin direct	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
3	10.00	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B.S.S.
5	1.00	Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shenking	Br.	B.S.S.
5	1.00	Dairen	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.B.
5	1.00	Tientsin Dairen via Tientsin	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
6	9.00	Tientsin	Hakushu maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 1	M.N.	Hankow	Tai-shun	Br.	B.S.S.
1	M.N.	do	Tungchow	Br.	J.M. & Co.
1	M.N.	do	Suiyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
2	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Jap.	N.Y.K.
3	M.N.	do	Fengtien maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
4	M.N.	do	Kiangtung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
4	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B.S.S.

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agent	Berth
Feb 28	Ningpo	Tai-shun	1612	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
28	Dairen	Kobe maru	2648	Jap.	S.M.B.	SHW
28	Hongkong	Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
28	Hankow	Suiyang maru	2397	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYW
28	Hankow	Tungchow	2770	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW

## Vessels in Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agent	Berth
Feb 23 Swatow	Hsanz	1327	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
Feb 26 Japan	Fuhsan maru	1276	Jap.	M.B.K.	MBKW
Feb 27 Swatow	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B.S.S.	CNV
Mar 1 Amoy	Hsanz	2567	Chi.	Confiscated	KND
Jan 19 Foochow	Hsanz	3115	Chi.	M.B. Co.	YFD
Feb 16 Japan	Hirano maru	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	BY
Feb 17 Tientsin	Hakushu maru	843	Jap.	M.B.K.	OD
Feb 25 Hankow	Kiangtung	873	Jap.	S.M.B.	WW
Feb 25 Chinwangtao	Irene	581	Chi.	H.Y.F.I. Co.	HYKW
Jan 21 Nansao	Kiangtung	880	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KYD
Jan 4 Hongkong	Kwangchi	1013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KYD
Feb 16 Japan	Kwangchi	1586	Jap.	N.Y.K.	KBW
Feb 20 Chinwangtao	Kwangchi	1613	Jap.	N.Y.K.	KBW
Feb 21 Swatow	Kwangchi	1223	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
Feb 24 Foochow	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Feb 26 Hankow	Kwangchi	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Feb 27 Foochow	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Feb 18 Hankow	Matan	417	Am.	S.O. Co.	WTF
Feb 24 Japan	Nagasaki maru	3343	Jap.	Suzuki & Co.	OKPW
Feb 25 Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.	9p
Feb 27 Vladivostok	Pacific	3679	Rus.	R.V.F.	9p
Feb 16 Cruise	Store Nordiska	590	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.	9p
Feb 27 Chefoo	Tungchow	1293	Br.	B.S.S.	CNV
Feb 27 Japan	Takushima maru	2673	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Taitung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage, Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tukwio, tons 2,770 Capt. Campbell, will leave on Friday, March 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, March 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77.

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The Str. Kiangyung Captain W. McIlwain,

will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Taitung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, March 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain E. Monkman, will leave on Tuesday, March 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luanyi, Captain Fraser, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The Str. Kiangyung Captain W. McIlwain,

## For Southern Ports

**WENCHOW.**—The Str. Feiching, Captain A. B. Baines, will leave on Friday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, Mar. 1, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG AND CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, March 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

**TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHEW and KEELUNG.**—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzepoo wharf on March 7, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at daylight on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkian, Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, March 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzepoo wharf on March 15, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom Jetty at daylight on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## For Northern Ports

**WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 1, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TIENTSIN direct.**—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Friday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 2, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

**TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAO.**—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Imal, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzepoo wharf on March 3, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at daylight on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 5, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Foreign Ports

**TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain will be despatched on March 25, Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at daylight on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.  
Kamakura Maru ..... Dec. 11  
Kanagawa Maru ..... Jan. 12  
Mishima Maru ..... Jan. 21  
Momonoshima ..... Jan. 30  
For Liverpool  
Kawachi Maru ..... Feb. 17  
Tatsumi Maru ..... Jan. 24  
Tamba Maru ..... Dec. 29  
For New York  
Matoppo ..... Dec. 1  
For San Francisco  
Adeline Smith ..... Jan. 31  
Shinyo Maru ..... Feb. 12  
Tenyo Maru ..... Jan. 22  
Venezuela ..... Feb. 3  
For Tacoma  
Javary ..... Jan. 1  
For Seattle  
Suen Maru ..... Feb. 17  
For Vancouver  
Harold Dollar ..... Feb. 25  
Key West ..... Feb. 21

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FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHENKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Lanyu, Ngankin, Poyang, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

\*The S.S. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Ylangchow, Shikang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hothow, Pakhol, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Hilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEI-HAI-WEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual. For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 11 The Bund.

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents 11-23 French Bund.  
Freight: Telephone No. 77.  
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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S.S. COLOMBIA ..... Mar. 30	S.S. VENEZUELA ..... Apr. 6

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	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ...June 6

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"AFRICA MARU" .... (18,000 tons) Capt. ....	Mar. 24, Mar. 25	arr. leave.	
For Hongkong			
"CANADA MARU" .... (12,000 tons) Capt. Y. Yamamoto,	Mar. 14, Mar. 15	arr. leave.	
CHINA COASTING LINE			
For Tsingtau Tientsin and Dairen			
"KEELUNG MARU" .. (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imal,	Mar. 3, Mar. 5	arr. leave.	
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao			
"KOHOKU MARU" .... (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba,	Mar. 6, Mar. 7	arr. leave.	

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

**M. YAMAUCHI,**  
Manager.  
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI.  
**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**  
Union Building, 4 The Bund.  
Tels. 4234, 4235.

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
BVH	Apr. 22	Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap g-b.	..	..	..	..
MMB	Oct. 20	Cruise	D de Lagres	Fr g-b.	86	..	..	..
CNWP	Oct. 20	Cruise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	..	..	..	..
BNE	..	do	Villalobos	Am g-b.	..	..	..	..
Int. D	..	do	Warren	Am trp.	..	..	..	..

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General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.  
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to

**L. E. N. RYAN, agent,**  
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.  
Tel. Central 181.

## T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

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Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

## SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

KOREA MARU ..... 20,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 12, 1918  
SIBERIA MARU ..... 18,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 25, 1918  
TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 9, 1918  
SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 30, 1918

## FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for Hongkong, March 20, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances, Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

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# Business and Official Notices

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From March 1st, 1918, our prices for coal are:

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Best House Coal ..... 26.00  
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Order Books upon application.

Apply to  
The Italian Trading Company,  
48 Peking Road. 16835

## Naamloze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1 Yuenming-yuen Road, on Tuesday, the 26th March, 1918, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to the 26th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
GEORGE McBAIN,  
General Agents.  
Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918. 16843

## Naamloze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 27th April, 1918.

By Order of the Directors,  
GEORGE McBAIN,  
General Agents.  
Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918. 16844

## If you need fashionable clothes go to

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Whom the Americans call "The Shanghai American Tailor." He learned the art of cutting from an American tailor who was employed in his shop for three years. Recommended by some of the most prominent men both in Shanghai and other parts of China.

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## IN THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT AT TIENTSIN, CHINA.

In the Matter of the Estate of George W. Watkins, deceased.

### NOTICE

All persons indebted to the above-mentioned estate are requested to settle with, and all persons having claims against the Estate are to present them with proper vouchers, within six months from date, to

F. R. JOSSELYN,  
American Consulate General,  
Tientsin, China.

Ex-officio Administrator of the Estate of George W. Watkins, deceased.

January 21, 1918. 16784

## PALACE HOTEL

### GRAND CONCERT

Tonight, March 1st, at 9.15 p.m. given by  
The Famous Mezzo Soprano  
MADAMOISELLE SYLA LANZA,  
from the Italian-American Co.

Kindly assisted by  
MME. DE REVERS (Soprano)  
MR. OCTAVE HODEIGE (Pianist)  
and  
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Tickets for sale at Palace Hotel and Astor House.  
Admission ..... \$3.00. 16817

The Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents on Saturday, the 9th March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the statement of Accounts and Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2nd to 9th March, both days inclusive.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents,  
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.,  
Limited.  
Shanghai, 18th February, 1918. 16884

## COAL SUPPLY

TENDERS will be received until 12 o'clock noon, March 1st, 1918, for 3,000 tons good quality Steam Coal.

Tender forms, specifications and conditions of tender to be obtained from

The Purchasing Agent,  
STANDARD OIL COMPANY  
OF NEW YORK,  
Canton and Szechuen Roads. 16885

## National Loan of the Third Year of the Republic (1914)

Subscribers to the above loan are hereby notified that redemption of the bonds drawn on 20th February last will begin on 1st March, 1918.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and Bank of Communications or any of the branches of the above Banks and also at the Shanghai office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any bond of which the following are the two terminal numbers, namely, 08, 14, 23, 35, 47, 51, 53, 67, 77, 86, 00, is a drawn bond.

F. A. AGLEN,  
Inspector General of Customs,  
Inspectorate General of Customs,  
Peking, 23rd February, 1918. 16954

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## SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Spring Race Meeting, 1918

APPLICATIONS for Stabling, Saddle and Tiffin Rooms, also licences for Head Mafoos and Riding Boys for the half-year ending 31st August, 1918, must be forwarded to the undersigned before 6 p.m. on Saturday, 2nd March, 1918.

Application forms will be found on the notice-board in the Grand Stand.

The Courses will be open for Training on Friday, 1st March, 1918.

By Order of the Stewards,  
A. W. OLSEN,  
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club. 16951



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PHRENOLOGIST  
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Monday, March 4, at 9.15 p.m.

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TO PROF. PAPINI

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Kindly assisted by several well-known artistes.

## DANCING AFTER THE CONCERT

Admission \$3.

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Tel. 1946.

TO LET in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors, also a cosy attic. Every comfort guaranteed.

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### TO LET:

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Internal Medicine Children's Diseases

### DR. K. HONMA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases, Confinements, Surgery, Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases.

## Business and Official Notices

are Continued on Page 11

## SITUATIONS WANTED

ADVERTISER, Korean, seeks position as cook in boarding house or family. Apply to Box 338, THE CHINA PRESS. 16940 M.T.

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